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Israeli-Egyptian Cease-Fire

U.S. Issues First Alert on Inflation Pressures Seen in the Increase

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP).—President Nixon's first "inflation alert" today singled out sharp wage increases in the trucking and construction industries, and price hikes for cigarettes, rubber and electric power as the most significant developments affecting the cost of living.

It was a low-key effort, devoid of threats or warnings to unions or management. But in the areas of a long statistical analysis, it was a long statistical analysis that the wage boosts exceeded gains in productivity and the price hikes exceeded the manufacturers' costs.

Four purposes, said Economic Council chairman Paul W. McCracken, in releasing the 128-page report, "is to lift level of visibility on prices and costs in some areas."

Meanwhile, the Labor Department's final figures for wholesale prices in July showed a further acceleration from the pattern in the year. The index was 0.5 percent (compared with the 0.3 percent announced last week).

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, it was up 0.3 percent (compared with 0.2 percent as originally announced).

In either case, the jump is the first since January, and contrasted with the 0.1 percent increase in the year. The index was 0.5 percent (compared with the 0.3 percent announced last week).

The inflation alert was promised President Nixon in a June 17 press on the economy, following a debate within the administration on the wisdom of returning to a "free market" (as used to wage-price guidelines) to supplement traditional monetary and fiscal devices in controlling inflation.

Mr. Nixon rejected the advice of some advisers to go for a strong, broad-based, but created instead a National Commission on Productivity, and instructed Mr. McCracken to develop the inflation alert system.

Today's report was submitted to a first meeting of the commission, but Mr. McCracken said the report had not had time to be reviewed by the commission.

Asked if that didn't imply a criticism, Mr. McCracken said the report is just stating facts.

In rubber tires and tubes, the report said that with steady gains.

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20 Billion Cut in Defense Seen by McCracken

By W. McCracken

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP).—W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, today told a group of visiting high school students that U.S. defense spending would be down about \$20 billion by the end of fiscal 1971.

However, a CEA spokesman pointed out that the 1969 defense budget had been cut by \$10 billion in current (1970) dollars, which makes the spending cut appear to be greater than it is.

Mr. McCracken cited the potential defense budget cuts to illustrate the administration's effort to re-direct national resources.

Mr. McCracken gave more than 20 minutes to a group of high school students in a 45-minute talk.

The talk was the first of a series of talks in the United States on the subject of international business and economic exchange programs.



HISTORIC CEREMONY—Bonn's Foreign Minister Walter Scheel (left) and Moscow's Andrei Gromyko initialing the non-aggression treaty in Moscow. The pact will now have to be ratified by parliaments of both countries.

W. German-Soviet Treaty Initialed; Scheel Returns to Report to Cabinet

By John M. Goshko

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (WP).—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and Andrei Gromyko today signed the initialing of a West German-Soviet non-aggression treaty.

In a brief, almost casual ceremony at the Spasskaya Palace, the ministers took the first formal step toward a new relationship between their countries—countries that twice in this century have fought each other in bloody wars and that since have lived through 25 years of cold war in mutual hostility and suspicion.

Although the text of the treaty was not made public, it is known

that it commits the two nations to renounce the use of force in their future relations and to jointly respect the inviolability of all existing borders in Europe.

Shortly after the initialing ceremony, Mr. Scheel flew back to Bonn, where he will submit the treaty to a meeting of the West German cabinet tomorrow.

In a parting statement at the Moscow airport, he said: "With it, a new page should be opened in the relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany. At the same time, we are striving for better relations between East and West Europe. We make clear from the beginning that we were not only

concerned with representing the interests of the Federal Republic. We want to contribute to a relaxation of tensions which will benefit all the peoples of East and West Europe. Our goal is to make possible more security and a flourishing good-neighborliness."

"We are leaving Moscow with the feeling that we have created a solid foundation for achieving these goals."

Mr. Gromyko, who was on hand to see Mr. Scheel off, replied: "The talks ended with results that will be positively assessed by both sides. The Soviet government is convinced that the results will work toward the expansion of cooperation between our two countries and in the interest of raising tensions and promoting European security."

Then, the normally demure Soviet foreign minister broke into a big smile and said: "I am greatly satisfied."

The treaty, which was hammered out after months of preliminary negotiations and 11 days of face-to-face talks between Mr. Scheel and Mr. Gromyko, marks the first big breakthrough for Chancellor Willy Brandt's policy of seeking reconciliation with Germany's old enemies in Communist Eastern Europe.

If the necessary steps are now taken to make the treaty a full-fledged instrument of international law, the expected result would be a torrent of diplomatic activity that, in the months ahead, would see Bonn coming to similar agreements with such countries as Poland.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Jets Back Cambodians With Strikes Around Skoun

By PHOM PENH, Aug. 7 (UPI)

Air Force jets flew air strikes against today to assist Cambodian troops who met heavy resistance in trying to retake Viet Cong-controlled Skoun, 35 miles north-northeast of Phnom Penh.

Military officials said Cambodian troops who have been trying to encircle Skoun failed to penetrate the city today because of a powerful Viet Cong defense.

The city has been the scene of a week of fighting. Cambodian forces, including mercenaries who had served with U.S. special forces in South Vietnam, were trying a pincer move from the north and south but met heavy resistance and their commander requested U.S. air strikes, the officials said.

U.S. officers estimated 1,000 guerrillas are defending Skoun. The government has thrown at least three battalions into the fight.

Attacks Near Phnom Penh

Overnight North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units attacked at points four and eight miles from Phnom Penh. It was the guerrillas' closest thrust to the capital, but Cambodian spokesmen said today that the assaults were smashed.

South Vietnamese troops fighting in Cambodian marshlands killed 29 Communist soldiers yesterday in a battle described by a military spokesman in Saigon as the heaviest involving South Vietnam's troops in the neighboring country since July 19.

South Vietnamese Army sources said their casualties in the battle just over the border, 58 miles west of Saigon, were 13 killed and 13 wounded.

In Saigon, military sources said the U.S. command is providing close support for Cambodian troops, but calling for interdiction, in line with President Nixon's directives.

The United States insists the intent of the missions is to protect U.S. and allied troops in South Vietnam by destroying Communist capabilities and any benefit to the Cambodians is merely coincidental.

The United States armed forces last 12 aircraft in Indochina last week, the lowest weekly figure for seven months, the U.S. command in Saigon said today, according to Reuters.



MADE-TO-ORDER STRIKE—Cambodian troops sit on a radio-equipped jeep watching a U.S. Air Force F-100 streaking overhead at their request to bomb enemy positions. The strike, directed by an English-speaking Cambodian officer, was to help the Cambodians retake a Communist-held town 40 miles north of Phnom Penh.

U.S. Deduces Soviet Stand in SALT Talks

By VIENNA, Aug. 7 (UPI)

—The United States has a clear idea of the kind of agreement the Soviet Union hopes will emerge from the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) here, diplomatic sources said today.

In general, they said, Soviet response has been "positive" and Soviet and American attitudes are similar. But it was doubted whether enough negotiating can be done here to produce a draft treaty before the SALT talks recess for the summer.

The two sides met for 100 minutes today at the U.S. Embassy. Official spokesmen could not confirm Tuesday's meeting at the Soviet Embassy will be the last before SALT resumes in Helsinki in the autumn.

The last four meetings—plus a flurry of private sessions among experts from the two nations—have been devoted to discussion of a U.S. outline presented July 24 by chief U.S. delegate Gerard C. Smith.

The outline—a summary of the direction which America feels SALT should take—suggested a numerical ceiling on strategic missiles and bombers, a strict curb on the number of warheads on the Soviet SS 9 type and restrictions on anti-ballistic missiles (ABMs).

At meetings since then, the Russians have peppered the U.S. delegation with questions about the outline, requests for details and comments on the American proposals.

The questions and comments have been so extensive, the sources said, that they have given the U.S. delegation a "broad picture" of what the Soviet Union has in mind.

The Soviet position has been clarified to the point, they said, that it might not be necessary for Moscow to submit a counter-outline to the American plan.

Instead, they said, Soviet comments and objections could be wedded to the American position to produce an outline acceptable to both sides.

Such an outline would then become the basis of a treaty.

One factor in the "positive" Soviet reaction to Mr. Smith's proposal was believed to be the U.S. decision to avoid topics on which disagreement has emerged.

This disagreement, it was learned, has become most evident in talks about multilateral missile (MLRV) in which the still thorny issue of on-site inspection would crop up.

Thant Praises Accord Between Bonn, Russia

By VIENNA, Aug. 7 (UPI)

Secretary-General U Thant praised the draft treaty between West Germany and the Soviet Union today as in line with the provisions of the UN Charter.

Mr. Thant said that he hoped the move will lead to further steps toward security in Europe and friendly relations among nations.

Truce Is Seen Binding On All Mideast Fronts

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary of State William P. Rogers announced today that Israel and Egypt had agreed to observe a cease-fire starting at 2300 GMT tonight.

U.S. officials said they expected it to apply to all fighting fronts in the Mideast.

Reuters reported from Jerusalem that at the designated truce time, which was midnight in the Mideast, guns along the Suez Canal were silent. The last shots had been the firing of some mortar shells 45 minutes earlier by the Egyptians, who three hours before the cease-fire hour had let go a barrage of 500 artillery shells. There were no casualties among the Israelis, Reuters said. It reported that all Israelis had been ordered to stay in their bunkers until the cease-fire took effect.

A statement halting the "status quo" of the principal antagonists, Mr. Rogers said that the U.S. hoped "this important decision will advance the prospects for a just and lasting peace" in the area.

Although the U.S. statement specified only the United Arab Republic and Israel as participants in the cease-fire accord, officials indicated that the fighting between Israel and Jordan also would formally cease.

They noted that neither Jordan nor Israel had ever formally disavowed the last two United Nations cease-fire actions—the one which ended the Six Day War in 1967 and the later one embodied in the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, which laid the basis for a future political settlement in the Mideast.

Thus, they indicated, Jordan's acceptance of the 1970 U.S. peace proposal involved abiding by a cease-fire.

At the United Nations, it was understood that the cease-fire would be done primarily by each side with high-altitude photography supplemented by other electronic devices—but not by crossing demarcation lines. Data gathered by such surveillance would be supplemented by information relayed from Soviet and American space satellites.

UN observers still in position along the Suez Canal and on the Syria-Israel border, from earlier truce-monitoring duty, will help as needed in the new policing action, it was said.

U.S. Secretary-General U Thant, this afternoon formally reported to the Security Council that the Mideast peace-negotiation mission of special UN envoy Gunnar Jarring was being reactivated.

Informed sources said there was a strong possibility that his negotiations would be held at UN headquarters in New York. But other reports indicated he might summon the belligerents' foreign ministers to Cyprus, in the Mediterranean.

The State Department spokesman who read Mr. Rogers' statement said the U.S. would abide by whatever decision Mr. Jarring made.

Trumpet's cease-fire was a diplomatic triumph for Secretary Rogers, who is widely credited with developing the June 25 U.S. initiative that now is to begin with a 90-day "standstill" cease-fire.

U.S. officials expressed pleasure at the quick implementation of the cease-fire proposal, agreed to in principle by Egypt and Israel within the last week.

Arab Guerrilla Bands Reject Cease-Fire, Vow New Raids

By Jesse Lewis

AMMAN, Aug. 7 (WP).—The effort to stop the shooting and get talks started to bring peace to the Middle East will have its acid test here in Jordan where Palestinian guerrillas have vowed to break the cease-fire.

"There will be no cease-fire for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine," said a spokesman of the extremist group today. "Our operations will continue as usual, maybe more than usual."

This was the typical comment from radical and moderate guerrillas today. The prospect of a cease-fire and the announced determination not to observe it had stretched nerves taut in the Jordanian capital.

There have already been clashes between two guerrilla groups over Egyptian President Gamal Abdel

However, it was recognized that the cease-fire could be rendered shaky by the declaration of some Palestinian commando organizations that they would not abide by a halt to the fighting. Other commando units, however, have said they would observe a cease-fire if Cairo did.

The prospect of success for the U.S. Mideast initiative—a carefully orchestrated series of steps toward a settlement in the explosive Middle East region—was enhanced Wednesday by the plan's acceptance by the U.S., Soviet, British

and French ambassadors at the United Nations.

The United States has been intensively negotiating with Israel and Egypt on getting a cease-fire underway and today's rather sudden announcement capped the week's diplomatic activity.

In his statement, read by press spokesman Robert J. McCloskey, Secretary Rogers said:

"We have just been informed by the governments of the United Arab Republic and Israel of their acceptance of the United States proposal for a standstill cease-fire." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Reactions to Cease-Fire

Mrs. Meir Is Hopeful; Egypt Reveals Terms

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Aug. 7 (NYT).—Premier Golda Meir informed Israel tonight of the cease-fire with Egypt, expressing the hope that it would also take effect on other fighting fronts, and without any time limit.

The premier's announcement came after a day of consultations between the two sides, at long distance through American intermediaries, according to Israeli sources, to work out the terms of the truce and methods of supervision.

None of the arrangements for policing the truce were announced here, although Israeli sources indicated their belief that each country's "national means," presumably aerial photography, reconnaissance without any crossing of the canal line, would be satisfactory assurance against unauthorized buildups.

Mrs. Meir read her message on national television. It was prayerful in tone, coming just after the onset of the Jewish Sabbath, four hours before the cease-fire was to take effect at midnight, Israeli time.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan was interviewed after the premier made her statement.

He supported the cease-fire (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

CAIRO, Aug. 7 (UPI).—The Egyptian Foreign Ministry announced today a 90-day cease-fire with Israel would go into effect tonight.

The ministry statement said the cease-fire agreement was reached in accordance with the latest U.S. proposals for peace in the area which both Israel and Egypt accepted.

It said in making arrangements for the cease-fire "the security of the military front and the necessity of protecting other Arab fronts were taken into consideration."

The statement said the cease-fire arrangements were "acceptable."

The Egyptian announcement said: "Arrangements have been reached for a 90-day cease-fire in accordance with the U.S. proposals which, by the agreement of the four permanent powers of the Security Council, empowered Ambassador Gunnar Jarring to try to enforce the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, as a prelude to solving the Middle East crisis."

"The arrangements, which were reached after extensive consultations, are considered to be acceptable from the United Arab Republic's viewpoint." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Thant Formally Reactivates Jarring Negotiation Mission

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 7 (WP).—Secretary-General U Thant formally reactivated the Middle East peace mission of special UN envoy Gunnar Jarring this afternoon within minutes after the cease-fire was announced.

Mr. Thant reported to the Security Council that Mr. Jarring had informed him of the willingness of Egypt, Jordan and Israel to designate representatives for peace discussions in accordance with their agreement to carry out the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, "in all its parts."

Mr. Jarring, who Mr. Thant noted "is already intensively at work," is now expected to capitalize on the momentum and hold the initial talks here without a preliminary trip to call on foreign ministers in Middle Eastern capitals.

There was general jubilation here at the convergence of interests in the procedure for political settlement, although few Israelis were to be found. "Everyone has now made a substantial investment in getting the procedure to work," a Western ambassador commented.

The Jarring message to Mr. Thant made only glancing mention of the role of the United States in persuading the parties to renege the cease-fire for at least 90 days to facilitate renewal of the peace mission.

It is assumed here, however, that the American initiative could not have succeeded without a prior broad U.S.-Soviet understanding. A delay by Israel in agreeing to the exact form of response to Mr. Jarring suggested by the U.S. held up Mr. Thant's report to the Security Council. Israel reportedly had asked for minor changes in the document signed by Egyptian and Jordanian representatives.

The fact that the Israeli reply was delivered yesterday to Mr. Jarring but without formal notification to Mr. Thant was regarded by some observers as a gesture intended to show Israeli mistrust of the secretary-general and of UN machinery generally.

Nevertheless, Israel appeared to benefit from the form of the Jarring letter to Mr. Thant. It stressed that the purpose of the discussions is to promote a just and lasting peace based first on mutual acknowledgment by Egypt, Jordan and Israel of "each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence," and second upon Israeli withdrawal "from territories occupied in the 1967 war."

This is a reversal of the order in which the objectives were listed in the 1967 Security Council resolution.

Although Cease-Fire Was Near

Israeli Planes Pound Canal, Egyptian Artillery Answers

TEL AVIV, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Military spokesmen said today that the Israeli Air Force pounded Egyptian naval forces on the Suez front in reprisal for recent attacks on Israeli towns and villages.

At the same time, Egyptian spokesmen said that 60 Israeli planes attacked their positions along the canal and Egyptian artillery responded by hammering Israeli positions across the disputed waterway.

It appeared that there was no let-up in the conflict today in anticipation of the cease-fire announced for 2200 GMT.

Egyptian artillery opened up a heavy barrage along the Suez Canal tonight only three hours before the cease-fire went into effect, well informed sources said in Tel Aviv.

Some 500 shells were fired by Egyptian batteries in an unusually heavy show of concentrated firepower at 9 p.m., they reported.

The sources said Israeli forces suffered no casualties. All positions on the Israeli-held east side of the waterway had earlier received the order to go underground until the cease-fire went into effect to avoid last-minute casualties, they said.

In Cairo spokesmen said the Israeli air attacks started at 11 a.m. and continued intermittently for

three hours. Five Egyptian soldiers were injured in the air attacks, the spokesman said. He said the Israeli planes "were met by concentrated Egyptian ground fire."

In the ground fighting, the spokesman said, Egyptian forces stationed in the northern sector of the canal opened heavy artillery fire on Israeli positions.

"Egyptian artillery scored direct hits setting enemy positions on fire," the Cairo spokesman said.

All Israeli planes returned safely from intermittent strikes along the canal zone in both morning and afternoon and from a 50-minute pounding of guerrilla bases in the Lebanese foothills of Mount Hermon, the spokesman in Tel Aviv said.

The targets

The canal zone targets included Egyptian positions and anti-aircraft and artillery emplacements, he said.

But Egyptian guns kept booming. Two Israeli soldiers were wounded in duels across the canal today, according to the Israeli spokesman.

The raid into Lebanon was in retaliation for guerrilla bombardments of Israeli towns and villages last night and earlier in the week, he said.

Lebanese-based guerrillas launched Soviet Katyusha rocket attacks against the Mediterranean coastal region of Nahariya, the nearby village of Ben Ami and the North-eastern town of Kyryat Shmona last night, the Israeli report said.

The bombardments inflicted no casualties but a mortar bombardment of the northeastern village of Metulla Wednesday night—said to be the worst the village has ever experienced—killed three.

In Amman, Jordan, officials said that Jordanian and Israeli forces fought a tank and artillery duel across the Jordan River cease-fire line today.

Spokesmen said Jordanian forces opened fire in reply to Israeli shelling of Jordanian forces in the Zahra al-Najjar area of the South Jordan Valley.

The exchange started at 10:50 a.m. and lasted 40 minutes. There was no mention of casualties, the spokesman said. He later reported that firing flared again in the same area as well as in the nearby area of al-Mashrouh at 1:20 p.m.

Zahra al-Najjar and al-Mashrouh are close to the Biblical city of Jericho, which is a few miles north of the Dead Sea.

2 Ex-Ministers

Get Life in Libya

BEIRUT, Aug. 7 (Reuters)—A Libyan military court today sentenced two former ministers of the military revolutionary government to life imprisonment for plotting against the regime of President Moammar Kaddafi, Tripoli Radio reported.

Former Defense Minister Adam Hawas and former Interior Minister Moussa Ahmad were also sentenced to be dismissed from the service.

The radio said the court also handed down a series of prison sentences coupled with dismissal from the service on others accused of conspiring to overthrow the government that took power last September when the monarchy was toppled.

Four people were sentenced to ten years, four to six years, six to three years, four to one year, and six were acquitted.

Mrs. Meir Reports on Truce, No Policing Plan Revealed

(Continued from Page 1)

move, calling it a "calculated risk," but one sponsored and guaranteed not by an international organization but by Israel's ally, the United States.

Asked about the negotiating position Israel would take simultaneous with the cease-fire, Gen. Dayan did not hesitate to use the words "withdrawal" and "concessions" repeatedly. If Israel became convinced that Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser was serious in the attempt to reach an agreement.

Withdrawal Avoided

Until last Tuesday, when Mrs. Meir spoke to the Knesset, or parliament, Israeli leaders avoided the word "withdrawal" when referring to the future disposition of the Israeli troops who occupied Arab territories during the 1967 six-day war.

Another influential cabinet minister, Israel Galili, the minister of information, related the cease-fire to the diplomatic efforts of the UN representative, Gumar V. Jarring, of Sweden, to open peace talks between Israel and the Arab countries.

Mr. Jarring's current efforts, Mr. Galili said, "could open a door to a positive development—could, however, does not mean that they will."

The armed forces chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, gave a detailed report on military arrangements to the security and foreign affairs committee of the Knesset during the day. Proceedings of this committee of legislators are, by law, secret.

Mrs. Meir declared that she and her cabinet had decided to accept the truce "after we had reached the conviction that the cease-fire would become effective on conditions which would prevent its being abused."

Cryptic Remark

She went no further than that cryptic remark in discussing either the means of supervising the truce or the role the United States is known to have played in guaranteeing that the Egyptians and their Soviet allies would not take military advantage of the lifting of Israeli pressure along the tense Suez Canal line.

Mrs. Meir noted that it was on the initiative of the United States that the truce had been attained, and she stated: "Israel, for its part, declares its complete readiness to maintain the cease-fire arrangements meticulously in all their provisions, on a basis of reciprocity."

Absent from her statement was any mention of the limited, three-month period which Secretary of

State William P. Rogers had suggested for the initial cease-fire. Israel's position has long been—and Mrs. Meir reiterated it tonight—that legal cease-fire resolutions are still in effect, dating from the end of the 1967 war, and thus no time limit should be set on any renewed truce.

"It is my hope that the cease-fire which begins today will be observed continuously by the other side, until peace is concluded between our countries," Mrs. Meir said.

"Israel, for its part, would like to regard the cease-fire as a tactical stage to be observed on the road to a contractual peace established on defensible, agreed borders between us and Egypt."

To Repeal Terrorists

TEL AVIV, Aug. 7 (UPI)—In an interview with the newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth, Mr. Galili declared today that Israel will hit back if guerrillas violate the cease-fire.

Mr. Galili, who often acts as government spokesman, said: "If the terrorists are active, Israel would have the right to defend itself."

He insisted that chances of peace in the Middle East were still negligible, even though Egypt, Jordan and Iraq have accepted the American plan for a cease-fire and negotiating with Mr. Jarring.

He noted that Syria, as well as most of the guerrilla organizations, have rejected the plan. "We should be well prepared to repel Syrian aggression of a much greater extent than hitherto experienced," Mr. Galili said.

In replying to questions during his television interview tonight, Gen. Dayan dismissed the idea that United Nations observers could effectively supervise the cease-fire, Reuters reported.

They merely register any violations and periodically report about them to the United Nations, he said.

"It will be up to the injured party to determine if a breach of the cease-fire was committed and how to react to this," he added.

But the defense minister implied there was a change of policy in Cairo which led him to believe that Egypt intended to comply with the terms of the truce as means to reach a settlement, Reuters reported.

"Our agreement (to the cease-fire) was given in the hope that it will not be followed by hostilities but by peace," Gen. Dayan stated.

He told the interviewer that Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser must have reached the conclusion he could not achieve his aims by military means.

"I assume he (President Nasser) believes he might achieve better results through negotiations," Gen. Dayan said.



PULL BACK TO LIFE—Eric Strother, 22, had no job, no higher education and no girl friend; he wanted to die. So he climbed to the roof of the 18-story Sheraton Hotel in New Orleans, La., and got ready to jump. But a police chaplain went up to talk to him, offered him a cigarette and got close enough to pull him to safety.

Egypt Reveals Its Conditions

(Continued from Page 1)

Those arrangements took into consideration the security of the Egyptian military front as well as the necessity of protecting other Arab military fronts, in the light of the . . . policies announced by President Gamal Abdel Nasser in his address to the national congress (of the Arab Socialist Union) on July 23, 1970.

"According to those arrangements, the cease-fire will go into effect at 2200 GMT tonight."

"The Foreign Ministry holds that in this way the path will be open before the efforts of Ambassador Gumar Jarring, the personal envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General."

Egypt earlier tonight released the text of its reply to America's Middle East peace proposals.

Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, in late July, delivered Egypt's formal acceptance of the U.S. peace plan to Donald Bergus, the chief American diplomat in Cairo.

Mr. Riad's reply said peace can be achieved only by application of the United Nations 1967 Middle East peace resolution, which Egypt already has accepted. Egypt has said the American proposals are actually the same as the UN outline.

"We believe the first logical step would be the drawing up of a timetable for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands," Mr. Riad said in his reply.

He added, "This was the point at which the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General previously came to a stop because of the difficulties put by Israel following its refusal to accept the UN resolution."

"For Jarring to carry out his task, Israel has to declare its acceptance of the Security Council resolution," Mr. Riad said. "Israel was responsible for the failure of the previous Jarring mission because of its rejection of the resolution."

"From All Lands"

"Israeli withdrawal from all lands occupied since June, 1967, is an essential factor toward achieving peace in the area," he said. "Liberation of occupied lands is not only a legitimate right (of the Arab people) but is a duty endorsed by the charter of the United Nations."

Mr. Riad said for Mr. Jarring to make quick progress in the initial stages, "the Big Four" should give him special instructions so he can execute the clauses of the Security Council resolution.

"We declare our readiness to fulfill all these clauses and appoint a representative to negotiate on ways of carrying them out."

"In order to fulfill this, we are ready to accept a three-month ceasefire."

Mr. Riad said when Egypt accepted a United Nations cease-fire following the 1967 war, Egypt linked it with the implementation of the entire Security Council resolution.

Diplomatic observers said the wording of Mr. Riad's reply at this point indicated Egypt could never accept an indefinite cease-fire unless progress was made in negotiating a peaceful settlement.

Improved Relations

Mr. Riad said there was no doubt that improved relations between Egypt and the United States would help bring peace to the area.

"This would have been possible had the United States followed an even-handed or balanced policy," he said.

Meanwhile, in other Arab capitals, Damascus Radio delayed for two hours reporting the announcement in Washington of the cease-fire, ignoring it in its 9:15 p.m. broadcast but reporting it without comment at 11:15 p.m.

Baghdad and Amman Radio also reported the news without comment at 11:15 p.m.

In Beirut, the two private television companies interrupted their programs to announce the cease-fire agreement.

Hanoi's Air Boast

TOKYO, Aug. 7 (UPI)—North Vietnamese armed forces yesterday shot down the 3,359th U.S. military plane over North Vietnam, the Hanoi news agency said.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

300 DAVIDSON, PARIS — OPE 22-00
JUST TALK THE TAXI DRIVER
"BANK ROO DOE NOO" OR
"DOO ROO MEWLA" LYONS
(22 Rue Maitland, 69003)

Nasser Found Cease-Fire Hardest of Peace Proposals

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Aug. 7 (NYT)—President Gamal Abdel Nasser's agreement to reinstate the cease-fire along the Suez Canal was perhaps for him the most agonizing aspect of the proposals for efforts toward a settlement with Israel.

The Egyptian leader had repeatedly rebuffed appeals by the United States and other Western powers for a return to the cease-fire agreement of 1967, asserting that a cessation of shooting would be "surrender" to Israeli occupation of the Sinai peninsula and other Arab territories.

Only when Secretary of State William P. Rogers suggested a limited cease-fire of at least 90 days, in the context of Israeli concessions, did it become possible for Mr. Nasser to agree.

Even though Mr. Nasser stated emphatically that the cease-fire would be considered void by Cairo if Israel attacked other Arab countries, the agreement to stop shooting, nonetheless brought outcries of rage in Iraq, Syria and Algeria.

The Palestinian commandos also demonstrated violently, despite declarations from Cairo that it would not consider a cease-fire binding on the guerrillas, who operate mainly from Jordan.

The Israelis had objected to a cease-fire for a limited time, expressing concern that the Egyptians might take advantage of it to strengthen their forces for an assault.

But the Egyptians also feared a similar advantage for the Israelis. In a discussion with National Assembly deputies July 24, Mr. Nasser gave assurances that he would again declare a cease-fire if it dragged on for months or years without results.

Condition on the cease-fire was contained in the letter by Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad to Secretary of State Rogers on July 22 about Cairo's acceptance of the U.S. peace initiative.

Timetable for Israel

The letter, made public today, emphasized that Cairo's agreement to the cease-fire was tied to Israel's acceptance of a timetable for withdrawal from the lands seized during the six-day war.

The original cease-fire resolution, adopted by the United Nations Security Council on June 9, 1967, when Israeli troops were sweeping across the Sinai peninsula and approaching the Suez Canal. The Israelis were on the edge of the canal before the Egyptians accepted the cease-fire.

There were repeated violations of the cease-fire by both sides, and it was declared void by Cairo on March 30, 1969.

Mr. Riad said for Mr. Jarring to make quick progress in the initial stages, "the Big Four" should give him special instructions so he can execute the clauses of the Security Council resolution.

"We declare our readiness to fulfill all these clauses and appoint a representative to negotiate on ways of carrying them out."

"In order to fulfill this, we are ready to accept a three-month ceasefire."

Mr. Riad said when Egypt accepted a United Nations cease-fire following the 1967 war, Egypt linked it with the implementation of the entire Security Council resolution.

Diplomatic observers said the wording of Mr. Riad's reply at this point indicated Egypt could never accept an indefinite cease-fire unless progress was made in negotiating a peaceful settlement.

Improved Relations

Mr. Riad said there was no doubt that improved relations between Egypt and the United States would help bring peace to the area.

"This would have been possible had the United States followed an even-handed or balanced policy," he said.

Meanwhile, in other Arab capitals, Damascus Radio delayed for two hours reporting the announcement in Washington of the cease-fire, ignoring it in its 9:15 p.m. broadcast but reporting it without comment at 11:15 p.m.

Baghdad and Amman Radio also reported the news without comment at 11:15 p.m.

In Beirut, the two private television companies interrupted their programs to announce the cease-fire agreement.

Hanoi's Air Boast

TOKYO, Aug. 7 (UPI)—North Vietnamese armed forces yesterday shot down the 3,359th U.S. military plane over North Vietnam, the Hanoi news agency said.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

300 DAVIDSON, PARIS — OPE 22-00
JUST TALK THE TAXI DRIVER
"BANK ROO DOE NOO" OR
"DOO ROO MEWLA" LYONS
(22 Rue Maitland, 69003)

Israel, Egypt Cease-Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

to come into effect at 2200 GMT today, Friday, Aug. 7.

"We welcome this statesmanlike action taken by the leaders of the governments concerned."

"We hope this important decision will advance the prospects for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

An Arab diplomat at the United Nations commented privately on the development:

"I hope Israel understands that this is a chance to get recognition (from Arab nations) as a state. It may be the last chance."

This was understood to mean that the Palestinian guerrillas would assert themselves in such an intransigent manner that only a redrawing of original boundaries would be acceptable.

The Palestinian commandos, who have sworn to reclaim their homeland, operate largely from Jordanian territory but are not under the control of the Jordanian government. Thus they remain a key and questionable element in the prospects for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

There have been reports in recent days that some guerrilla leaders have indicated that they would not only disregard a cease-fire but would actively work to undermine it.

Nevertheless, today's acceptance of a cease-fire starting tonight marks a crucial first step in the Rogers peace plan. The formula proposed by the United States consists of two principal steps:

1. Re-establishment of the cease-fire for at least 90 days.

2. Simultaneously, the resumption of Ambassador Jarring's mediation efforts among Egypt, Jordan and Israel.

The Rogers initiative thus does not spell out any substantive proposals for a Middle East peace settlement—such as what happens to Jerusalem and to the demands of the Palestinians for repatriation.

Nor did the peace initiative address the problem of whether the Palestinians would accept a "direct negotiations" as demanded by the Israelis and rejected by the Arab states.

Despite these omissions, the Rogers plan was considered a success tonight because it met its author's oft-stated purpose: "To stop the shooting and start talking."

As to Middle East fronts other than Israel's borders with Egypt and Jordan, there were complications involving protocol. Lebanon's border cease-fire has technically been in force since the 1949 "peace."

In January, Israel unleashed its air force for strikes against military targets deep inside Egypt, leaving the delivery to Egypt by the Soviet Union of modern SAM-3 anti-aircraft missiles with Soviet crews.

The missiles halted the Israeli raids, but the Soviet involvement raised the conflict to an international level with risks of a confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Perhaps more than anything else, it was this risk that led to today's announcement about a reinstatement of the cease-fire.

British Fiasco

LONDON, Aug. 7 (UPI)—A spokesman for the British Foreign Office said today that Britain welcomed the announcement that Israel and Egypt had agreed to begin the cease-fire tonight.

"We already have welcomed their acceptance of (the Rogers peace proposals) and that speaks for itself that we would welcome this as well," the spokesman said.

Moscow: No Comment

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (Reuters)—Russia had no immediate official comment tonight on the news that Israel and Egypt had agreed to a cease-fire, but observers said the Soviets were likely to welcome it.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "I am afraid I cannot say anything now."

Succor Strike in Italy

ROME, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Italian Automobile Club's emergency service workers have called 90 hours of strike between Aug. 18 and Sept. 14, coinciding with a peak period of vacation road travel. The club said that a special service set up to aid tourists would not be affected by the strike.

West German-Soviet Treaty Initialed; Scheel Flies to Bonn

(Continued from Page 1)

The agreement also calls for "separate instruments" south of Bonn that will stand outside the actual treaty text but will be "posited" with the treaty.

The first is a unilateral statement from the Bonn government, delivered at the time of signing reaffirming the rights of Germany's self-determination and expressing Bonn's understanding that the rights are not in conflict with treaty.

The understanding is that Soviet government will accept letter without comment. In any, the Brandt government contend that it is valid under international law and a party of treaty.

The second instrument will be a device, probably in form of letters, by which Bonn notify its three Western allies the United States, Britain and France—that the pact is a peace treaty and does not let their rights in Germany as World War II victors. The letter quotes Mr. Gromyko as saying: "I am not a peace treaty."

Even that promise has not been sufficient to appease West German critics, who charge that a preliminary draft on the treaty failed to safeguard Bonn's cherished goal of German reunification. In fact, the purpose of Mr. Scheel's Moscow mission was to negotiate changes in the treaty text capable of silencing the opposition.

The West German delegation is known to have returned home satisfied that it had sufficient common ground to prevail over the critics. With this in mind, Mr. Scheel took with him a statement that he planned to read upon his arrival in Germany and that said in part: "Our right to self-determination and our national goal of German unity remains set forth beyond doubt."

Whether his optimism is well-founded is a matter that will be made clear by events within West Germany during the days just ahead. But despite the potential pitfalls that must be faced, the mood here today is one of optimism with a sense that a fateful page of history had been turned.

Some West German sources even talked exuberantly of the treaty signing taking place as early as next Wednesday, although it probably will take somewhat longer to make the necessary arrangements. The expectation is that Mr. Scheel will return to Moscow for the signing, but there is a possibility that Mr. Gromyko will go to Bonn for the ceremony.

Despite the secrecy clamped on the treaty text, a number of its key provisions have been learned—particularly those relating to the safeguards sought by Bonn on the German reunification question.

For example, the preamble makes a specific reference to Sept. 12, 1955, the date marking the start of an exchange of letters between the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin at the time Bonn and Moscow were establishing diplomatic relations.

These letters are regarded by Bonn as a confirmation of the right to eventual German reunification. Its mention in the treaty is considered by the West Germans as a reaffirmation that the new treaty does not jeopardize that right.

In addition, the West Germans won the inclusion of language that directly links together the treaty clauses about renunciation of force and respect for the inviolability of existing borders.

Through such linkage, the West Germans hope to establish that their promise to respect existing borders stems from their recognition of force and is not a recognition of the specific territorial realities left from World War II.

In this way, Bonn hopes to avoid charges that it is concluding a separate peace treaty with the Soviet Union. It also regards this point as another safeguard on the reunification issue because the "linkage" allows it to argue that while the treaty has no binding changes through force it does not preclude peaceful, mutually agreed changes.

They slipped on the soft ground yesterday and fell to a rocky ledge, but their predicament was observed from the cable car which links Chamonix to the summit. At dusk, a car was halted above their improvised bivouac and four rescuers were lowered by power which at the end of a cable. The climbers were then hauled up one by one into the cabin in a rescue operation which local veterans said was unprecedented. The whole rescue took nine hours.

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Surplus Poison

When the Kaiser's army first loosed poison gas on the Western Front, the immediate effects were devastating to the other side. But the new weapon posed problems for the Germans as well; a windshift could send it back to its own lines. Even in the later stages of World War I, when gas was sent over by both contestants in artillery shells, it could drench an area so completely as to inhibit capture. Gas, very clearly, was a two-edged sword of highly questionable efficiency, and so it was banned from warfare.

But while the ban was successful, fear that it might not be, led everyone to experiment with the stuff, and keep it in reserve in case someone else might try it. And even this precaution has proved double-edged, as the Pentagon's quandary over its obsolete nerve gas proves.

No one can be quite sure what will happen if the gas is dumped in the sea, or even what might accidentally occur in transit. So majors and governors, island states and the British government itself have protested the project. But it is reasonably certain that if nothing is done, the results could be catastrophic. The best that can be said of the dumping process is that it represents the least dangerous of a number of alternatives—but assuming that is true, it is a decisive argument.

The lesson, of course, is not to make such dangerous stuff in the first place. Reprisals,

or the fear of them, can be the most dangerous aspect of man's hostility to man. It was the chief justification for the creation of the atomic bomb, whose initial, tragic appearance over Hiroshima, 25 years ago, has just been so widely mourned. It was, presumably, the reason why the Soviet Union engaged in its own nuclear development (although at that time there was a more humane alternative in the American proposal to internationalize nuclear energy). It spurred on Britain, France and China in the same direction, and leaves the world now in a state of acute nuclear suspense.

The dilemma confronting a nation at war, when considering the use of new and more terrible weapons or tactics, is sharp and real. The casualty lists, the presumed issues at stake, the passions of conflict, do not make a good atmosphere in which to consider all possible effects rationally. But surely peace—or at least the absence of major war—can allow better judgments to be made, and to admit at least the possibility that a new weapon may explode in the maker's hand.

And, of course, it is true that even the most efficient arms are really double-edged; that, as was discovered just a century ago, a French chasseur might be the finest military rifle in the world, but enough inferior Prussian needle-guns could kill the bearers of the chasseur. The logic of war is, in the end, illogical—and fatal.

The President, the Press and the Jury

Over the past few months, we have remarked from time to time that the news media are not as careful about the rights of those charged with crime as they ought to be. The assumption is made all too often that a person is guilty of the crime with which he has been charged even before he comes to trial. It is an easy assumption to make, as President Nixon demonstrated in his remarks about the Manson case. And it is an assumption that once written or spoken is impossible to recall or to clarify or to do anything else about—other than to wish it hadn't happened.

The President, quite rightly, seems to be embarrassed about pre-judging that murder case. He is, after all, a lawyer of considerable standing who knows better, and right beside him when he slipped was another lawyer of considerable standing, the Attorney General. Nevertheless, the President's mistake might be brushed aside as a slip of the tongue except for the context in which it was made and the fact that the same thing happened once before concerning the My Lai episode. A President who sets out to talk about the integrity of the administration of justice simply has to be sure that what he is saying does not harm that integrity. Yet Mr. Nixon chose as his example a case that was in trial before a jury. That alone, it seems to us, reflects a somewhat careless attitude about the process of justice.

It is that attitude, not the details of this particular incident, that bothers us. The fact that the jury is under guard alleviated to a great extent the prejudicial impact of the President's comment and we see no reason to be concerned about Mr. Manson's attempt to show the comment to the jurors. If Mr. Manson wants to prejudice the jury by his own acts, maybe he has a constitutional right to an unfair trial as well as to a fair one.

Far more troubling are other aspects of the President's comments. We think, for instance, that Mr. Nixon was dead wrong in charging the press with glamorizing Mr. Manson and his followers. Our impression from following this case rather closely is just the opposite; we have seen little to make any aspect of the affair appear glamorous except to those who are sick. It is true that the press does occasionally make crime appear glamorous but in his eagerness to keep the press on the defensive, the President could hardly have chosen a less convincing example.

He was equally thoughtless in his attack on the lawyers who are defending Mr. Manson. Maybe the President is right in lumping them with others who are attempting to tear down the system of justice. But we doubt that he, or anyone else who has not been in that courtroom in Los Angeles or had an opportunity to read the full transcript, is in a position to make such a serious attack on professional reputations. There have been too many examples lately of judges as well as lawyers meddling with the scales of justice to permit anyone to make a casual judgment in such a situation.

The whole incident, it seems to us, is part of the President's effort to paint himself and his administration as the "good guys" who are upholding law enforcement personnel and judges against the "bad guys" who want to place some limits on their power. Unfortunately, the world is not that simple. All the critics of the existing system of justice are not bad guys; they have no connection with or affinity for Charles Manson; and it doesn't help public understanding much for Mr. Nixon to go around indulging in pre-judgments and oversimplification.

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A Familiar Beast in Cambodia

That haunting and all too recognizable beast of the Indochina jungles, the two-toned commitment—also known as the heavy-footed undertaking and the creeping rationale—again seems to be on the prowl, this time in Cambodia. In pulling American ground forces out of that newly troubled land at the end of June, Mr. Nixon had broadcast assurances that future American operations there would be confined to air actions mounted for the purpose of protecting American lives back in South Vietnam. In spirit though assuredly not in letter, the President has seemed anxious to respect the intent of the Senate which, in the Cooper-Church Amendment to the Foreign Military Sales Act and in the Armed Services Committee's language in the Military Procurement Bill, has plainly opposed a policy of supporting the government of Lon Nol.

It now turns out, however—who can say he is really surprised?—that the United States is conducting bombing raids in Cambodia that have only the most tenuous connection with the original rationale of interdicting enemy forces en route to Vietnam. As many as 50 planes a day are flying combat support missions for beleaguered units of the Cambodian Army and the Cambodian Army being what it is, there are few active units in it which are not beleaguered. American military officials chose to say that

the planes are interdicting "enemy troops or material which could threaten U.S. and other free-world lives in South Vietnam." And Secretary Laird appears further to have broadened the definition of "interdiction." But as a Cambodian officer told a correspondent while American F-100s circled over a local battlefield, "This is direct support for a local battle, watch." And down came the planes, with bombs, napalm and incendiary bullets in turn.

Sen. Mansfield voiced his alarm to the Senate on Wednesday. "If this continues," he warned, "it could mean that we will have a repetition of what happened in Vietnam; namely, that first we will provide air support, then send advisers, then deploy troops, and thus get into a full-fledged war." We do not think things will continue that far, to a "full-fledged war." Nonetheless, the inadequate performance of the Cambodian Army, despite American air support and South Vietnamese help too; and the planned expansion of the American aid program in Cambodia from \$8 million to \$30 million; and the increasing isolation of the Lon Nol government in one corner of the country; and its deepening dependence on the United States—all these developments are extremely upsetting. The argument for confining American raids strictly to border and trail interdiction of Vietnam-bound men and material grows stronger by the day.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

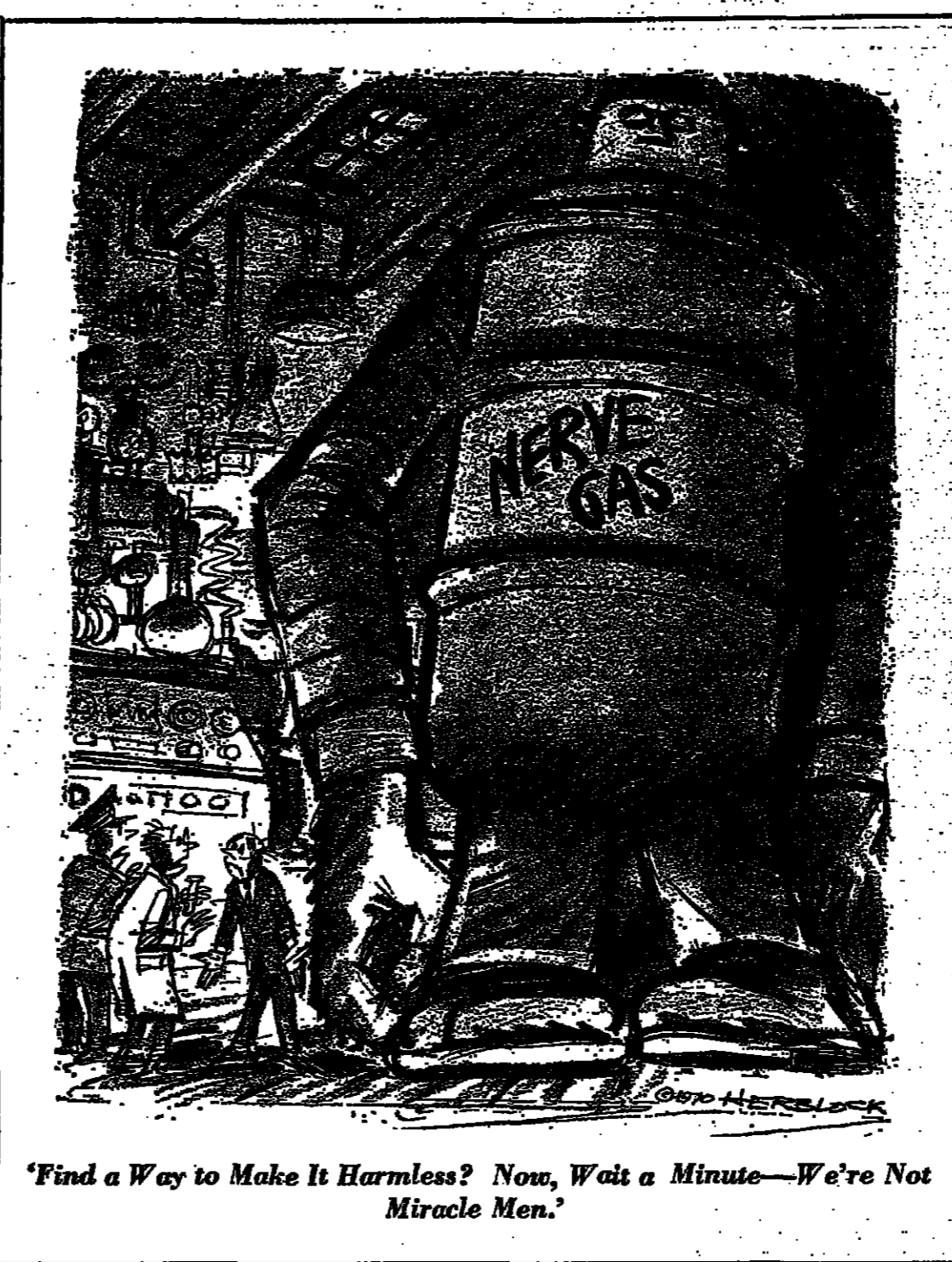
August 5, 1895

LONDON—Conan Doyle's new novel, "The Stark Munro Letters," which has been appearing serially in The Idler, will be published in book form by Messrs. Longmans in September. Rider Haggard's novel "Joan Haste" is promised next month by the same firm. It will have some of the illustrations which accompanied its serial publication in the pages of the Pall Mall Magazine. It is a big program for Longmans & Co.

Fifty Years Ago

August 8, 1920

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Government price experts forecast a general reduction in the retail prices of food and clothing by autumn, saying that economic conditions seem to indicate that war inflation of prices is subsiding. Meats, fish and vegetables are now available in quantities greater than last year, and bumper crops of wheat and other cereals are indicated, thus pointing to a reduction in wholesale prices.



Nixon Rolls On Toward 1972

By D. J. R. Bruckner

WASHINGTON—The 1972 presidential campaign was going along very well for Nixon last week. There are bitter remarks among liberals and moralists about the constant campaigning of this administration. But at a time when John Gardner says the government is out of hand and the Thai foreign minister says American society is out of its mind, it is interesting to watch something that works right according to plan, even if the something is a nonstop campaign machine.

So many of the percentages favor the President just now. The incidence of summer violence is down. The wholesale price index was up, according to last week's announcement, but Nixon told his Thursday press conference in Los Angeles that the overall six-month trend is down.

His popularity is up by six points, according to the Gallup Poll. He could step before his national audience Thursday wrapped in the approval of 61 percent of the people. He is not wrapped in the love of college students, it is true, and at a time when the voting age is going down to 18. But his aides argue that the students are only 4 percent of the population anyway. This counts.

Nixon told his press conference he would do what he could to help keep campuses quiet, but he thought that faculties and administrators could do a lot in that direction. Many students are too young to remember the last time universities fell under widespread political suspicion, but the message now

seems clear enough: the other 96 percent will make their weight felt, from Nixon on down.

A percentage which will be important for generations was also revealed last week: the census survey indicates that the suburbs have surpassed the cities in population. The numbers are votes, mostly Republican votes now. As for the cities: Nixon told his press conference he knew the harsh anti-crime bill he signed for Washington, D.C., was "unprecedented," but it was meant to guarantee "freedom from fear" for the great percentage of citizens who are peaceful.

Issues and events are moving with the continuing campaign. Speaking of the Middle East, Nixon talked to his audience about the difficult job of reducing the possibilities of war in the world, about the dangers of small nations pushing the big powers into war. And the next morning Israel indicated it would accept his proposals for a truce.

At the beginning of last week the White House announced new methods of purchasing for the Defense Department, to cut costs and to speed up the process. It was a move which made heavy opposition in the House of Representatives, and incidentally to take a lot of steam out of congressional efforts to reduce the defense budget.

And if Congress insists on passing other budgets larger than the President wants, Nixon is on the offensive, saying that Congress is irresponsible and confounding by before the whole nation the specter of new taxes unless Congress shapes up. What might have been a real, gut-level national debate on the country's priorities and goals is being turned very deftly into wind in the sails of the great campaign.

Prospective opposition to the President seems distant and dreary now. The Democrats are poor and confused. Their leadership was meeting last week trying to push reform and publicly frightening one another with memories of the 1968 convention. But some of the old-line party leaders, who can count votes as well as Nixon, are beginning to worry now about the outcome of this year's congressional elections. A few of their certain wins look a little less certain to them now. The Republican party has all the money and the President seems to be taking all the issues.

On the right, George Wallace is alive in Alabama, but Nixon's ratings in the South, according to Gallup, is soaring. And the President gave a little boost Thursday night with some more fudging remarks about what the administration will do about school desegregation next month.

Right and Left

Inside the Republican party, California Gov. Ronald Reagan is still there on the right. But between him and Nixon stand the delegates to the 1972 Republican convention, and even Reagan's most devoted money-raisers admit they can hardly hope to move those delegates very far.

Inside, on the left, John Gardner, head of the Urban Coalition, who is a Republican after all, started a national citizens lobby last week with the announced purpose of reforming government and changing the system of society. Many around Nixon think Gardner would run for president if the President stumbles.

But at the moment Nixon has a well-tuned machine and, at the moment, it is running on a smooth track, carrying the nation along to somewhere or other.

Fulbright, Rogers, Laird

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—You can hardly tune in the evening news these days without hearing the low grumble of Senator Fulbright's voice. To hear him tell it, the world is in a terrible pickle, the State and Defense Departments are leading us to unimaginable disasters and the poor old Senate is helpless to save the republic.

Yet the fact is that the personal relations between the gloomy chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and the secretaries of State and Defense are not only cordial but even chummy, and over the last year and a half the Nixon administration has begun adopting most of the policies Fulbright has been advocating for years.

For example, he was for the ratification of the non-proliferation treaty, and the opening of strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviets, both of which the administration approved. He has been arguing for a reduction of U.S. commitments abroad, lower defense budgets, and new efforts to reach accommodations with the Communist world.

But this is precisely what we have been doing, says Secretary of State Rogers. The Pentagon budget is coming down, the troops are coming home not only from Vietnam but from Korea and Thailand as well, the Nixon Doctrine is designed to cut U.S. commitments in Asia, and formal negotiations are in train to ease tensions between the major powers in the Middle East and in Europe.

It is true, of course, that nobody has much to show as yet for all this diplomatic activity, but the talks are proceeding. The secret conversations with China have been in recess for a while, but will be starting up again soon. The four major allies of the West—the U.S., the U.S.S.R., Britain and France—are trying again to compose their differences over Berlin. Secretaries Rogers and Laird, with the approval of the President, have been encouraging Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany to reach a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union and a reconciliation with the other Communist states of Eastern Europe, and even the long-delayed security conference between the NATO and Warsaw Pact powers is now getting a more sympathetic hearing from Rogers and Laird than at any time in the past.

Still, there are fundamental differences between Fulbright and the administration. He concedes that there is agreement on most of these points, but thinks the withdrawal from Vietnam could proceed much faster, and that con-

sultation with the Foreign Relations Committee could be much closer and more candid.

He thinks the administration deceived the Senate on the invasion of Cambodia. He believes the administration made an unnecessary deal for bases in Spain and should have sought the consent of the Senate for the arrangement. He is not sure even now what commitments the President took to the agreement of the Israeli and Arab governments to the Rogers Plan for peace in the Middle East, so he keeps pressing for more information and more equality in the administration's conduct of foreign affairs.

No doubt part of this is a personal reaction by the senator to his failure to insist on a larger role for the Senate in the critical decisions over U.S. involvement in Vietnam during the Johnson administration. Part of it too is his fear, which has been growing ever since the invention of television, atomic weapons and long-range missiles, that presidential power will get out of hand and one day really overwhelm the watchmen of the Congress and press and lead to a catastrophe.

Besides, Fulbright is by nature an amiable grumbler who thinks that if anything can go wrong it probably will. Fortunately, his pessimism is tempered by a wise and cheerful wife, and he respects and even likes Rogers, Laird, and Dick Helms, who bring him most of his information from the executive branch.

At least, he maintains friendly personal and social relations with Secretary of State Rogers, which is more than he was able to do in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations with Secretary Rusk. They play golf together, which presumably is a form of shared misery, and they can talk about their differences in the locker room.

So the human relations in this controversial field of foreign policy and defense are really not as wretched as they sound. Fulbright would undoubtedly take more risks for peace in Vietnam and a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union than Secretary Laird, though perhaps not many more than Rogers, but at least they listen, which is something new. In short, the problem is not so much the personal poison between the chairman and the secretary of state, as it was in the Sixties, and in the critical phase of peace-making now on the horizon, this is an advantage of some consequence.

2 Campus Reports A Year Apart

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — "Mr. President," the letter of transmittal began, "we submit to you the following report on campus unrest. The critical urgency of the problem cannot be overstated."

The date of the letter was June 17, 1969, and the signatories were 22 Republican congressmen who had undertaken an unpublished tour of 50 colleges at the request of the White House.

This 1969 report makes interesting—and disturbing—reading now, in the wake of Mr. Nixon's cool reaction to a similarly urgent warning from Dr. Alexander Heard, the chancellor of Vanderbilt University and recent White House adviser on campus problems.

Heard asked the President to recognize that the sources and scope of campus unrest constitute a national emergency, to be addressed with the sense of urgency and openness of mind required by national emergencies. He urged the President to take the initiative in seeking to understand the crisis and alleviate it.

By way of response, Mr. Nixon told his press conference last week it was "very shortsighted" for students to "put the blame for the problems of universities on the government."

The 22 GOP legislators were no left-wing clique but a genuine cross-section of the party. If they differed at all from their colleagues in the House it was because they were closer to college age themselves than most congressmen.

The chairman of the committee was Rep. William E. Brock 3d of Tennessee, a staunch conservative now running for the Senate (along with two other members) with White House backing.

Their findings contained those of the Heard report, point by point. While stating that "the revolutionaries on campus who desire to destroy our system are few in number," the congressmen reported, "the emergence of a large group, probably the vast majority of student leaders and a substantial number of intelligent, concerned and perplexed young people, which has genuine concern over what it feels, is the difference between the promise and the performance of America."

The congressmen, like Heard, cited student dissatisfaction with conditions in both the university and the nation. They stressed the need for improved communication and for action by students themselves, university administrators and the government.

In the realm of federal action, they made ten specific recommendations—and today they regret that the leader of their party did not see fit to act on them.

"I think honestly I've been very disappointed in the lack of response to the specific recommendations," said Rep. Thomas P. Halliburton, R., Ill., a committee member. "The President did not pay much attention to our report. I think he has some people, including Henry Kissinger, who feel they know a

hell of a lot more about the college campus than we do. I think the President was completely unaware of the response he would get from the campuses when he invaded Cambodia. I think the explosion in May proved we may have known what we were talking about."

Rep. William A. Steiger, R., Wis., another member of the committee, gave the Scranton commission a rundown on the status of the ten recommendations last week.

He said Mr. Nixon "deserves high praise" for working against "repressive legislation" aimed at putting down campus dissent, as they had urged him to do. Steiger also applauded the start in draft reform by the administration—another of the committee's recommendations.

Voting Age

He noted that Congress had lowered the voting age to 18 as the committee had recommended and that students themselves "have responded vitally" to the idea of broadening their participation in electoral politics, as the committee had hoped.

But then Steiger tolled the bell of recommendations on which little or no action has been taken: A national youth foundation to spur community involvement by young people; a student teacher corps; expanded aid to low-income students; a central office in the federal government to coordinate national youth programs; a presidential commission on higher education.

In an interview the Wisconsin congressman pointed to "the problem in the transition of what the President says and means into what the administration does. We recommended that people go out from the White House to learn what was happening on the campuses. The President supported it, but it was not done until it was too late."

"I am convinced," he continued, "that if our recommendations had been acted on, the severe reaction to Cambodia, Kent State and Jackson State might have been averted. After they occurred, the administration reacted. So the message I get from that is that if you're violent, you get a result; and if you're not, you don't. And that, I think, is a serious error."

Rep. Edward G. Blester Jr., R., Pa., a third member of the committee, said he thought the reluctance of the administration to act was explainable "because the message we brought is uncomfortable. A majority of the young people on campus are in a state of disillusion from the present set of our institutional structure. That's a fact that's very difficult for people to grasp."

With the Heard report making the same point and the testimony before the Scranton commission pointing to the same conclusion, Blester thinks the uncomfortable truth may begin to penetrate.

But his committee colleague, Rep. Albert Quie, R., Minn., is not sure even that will suffice. "Recommendations of study groups never have much effect," he said, "except on those who make them."

"Maybe, eventually, we'll reach the point where so many people will have served on study commissions on campus unrest that the majority will be with us."

And maybe, eventually, there will be a President who is less prone to dismiss the bearers of bad news as "very short-sighted" men.

Letters

An Opportunity

Captain August Watkins's invitation to Fidel Castro to board his jumbo jet sets an example of courtesy. Fidel Castro's recent candor about his country's plight and his share therein sets an example of truthfulness and responsibility.

If at this point we could bring ourselves to offer help to a neighbor in need, might we not be acting courteously and responsibly—even wisely?

RUTH EMERSON
JACKMAN BRAUN,
Zürich.

Overpaid Men

On July 7, the IFTI reprinted an item from the New York Times on the wage differential between men and women.

The article requires two comments, and since no one has made them, I will.

The Times writer says, "In this age of revolution, one of the loudest voices is that of the American woman." Well, arrogance begets stridency, and the volume of women's protest is a fair measure of the arrogance which has elicited it.

The accompanying tables show women earning about half as much as men in all work categories. If anyone has been wondering about the cause of inflation in the United States, they can find the answer here. It's all of those millions of men being paid twice what they are worth.

JEANNE RICHIE,
Aberdeen, Scotland.

Another American Abducted; Uruguay Seizes Gang Chief

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—The Tupamaros urban guerrilla group kidnapped a second United States adviser to Uruguay today, only 18 hours before their threatened execution of another American aid official and a Brazilian whom they had seized in two abductions a few days ago.

The founder and head of the Tupamaros and three of his key lieutenants were among ten people arrested after a gunfight here later today, the result of a massive police search for the two Americans and the Brazilian.

Police said Raul Sendic, about 40, a former law student who founded the Tupamaros in 1973, was captured after a gun battle in the suburb of Malvin during which two Tupamaros were wounded.

Police accidentally got on Sendic's trail when they saw one of his aides getting off a bus and followed him.

However, the guerrillas still had custody of their latest victim and the two held for a week.

After posing as policemen assigned to be his bodyguards, three members of the Tupamaros terrorist band abducted Claudio Fly, 65, from his suburban laboratory at gunpoint this morning. Mr. Fly, from Fort Colinas, Conn., has been a soil adviser here since 1968.

A truck used in the getaway was later found nearby with some of the upholstery bearing stains believed to be blood spots.

The abduction was not discovered until a radio station received an anonymous phone call saying that the Tupamaros had seized Mr. Fly. Police then found he was missing from his home laboratory. The anonymous caller said that Mr. Fly would suffer the same fate as the two other kidnap victims in the Tupamaros' custody.

The guerrillas were already holding Daniel Mitronne, 50, an employee of the U.S. Agency for International Development, and Aloysio Mares Dias Gomes, 41, a second secretary at the Brazilian Embassy here. Both were abducted in separate raids a week ago today.

The guerrillas have since threatened to execute the pair if the Uruguayan government does not announce by midnight tonight that it will free about 150 political prisoners.

New Premier In Italy Sees Union Chiefs

ROME, Aug. 7 (AP).—Enrico Colombo formally took office today as premier, replacing a fellow Christian Democrat, Mariano Rumor.

Mr. Colombo, 50, ended Italy's month-long government crisis yesterday when he presented President Giuseppe Saragat with a list of ministers and accepted a mandate to head a four-party coalition cabinet.

Tomorrow, Mr. Colombo is expected to present a list of 56 under secretaries for Mr. Saragat's approval. On Monday, debate will begin in Parliament on the list of votes of confidence that Mr. Colombo's government needs for validation. He is assured of obtaining approval since the center-left parties hold a majority in both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Colombo had talks today with union leaders and with Renato Lombardi, president of the Italian Association of Industrialists. A spokesman said that Mr. Colombo planned more talks with union leaders tomorrow.

Observers took this to mean that Mr. Colombo, who has been Treasury minister for seven years, would give priority to the economic situation.

The unions immediately indicated that they would not budge on their demands for reform.

A statement released after tonight's talks by the Roman Catholic Italian Confederation of Labor Syndicates said that the unions considered it "essential" that the government agree to negotiate with them any plan affecting economic development, employment and even monetary affairs.

Courts Refuse Bail in Arctic Ice-Floe Killing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Two federal judges refused bail yesterday to Mario J. Escamilla, the California accused of killing weather researcher Bonnie B. Lighty on Arctic ice island T-3 July 16.

Judge Oren Lewis, in Alexandria, Va., said Mr. Escamilla, a U.S. citizen for 11 years, was a "temptation" to flee to his native Mexico if he were allowed to return to his wife and family in Santa Barbara, Calif., to await trial.

The ruling was immediately appealed to Judge Harrison Winter in Baltimore, Md., who declined to overrule Judge Lewis. Judge Winter ordered the matter reviewed by a three-judge appellate panel as soon as possible.

Judge Lewis said he would guarantee the defendant a speedy trial, "probably within 60 days," and offered to have the government fly Mr. Escamilla's attorneys, Leroy Batchelor and William McDaniel, to the Arctic Ocean if they wanted to conduct an independent investigation on the ice island.

Train Collision Fatal To 7 in Yugoslavia

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, Aug. 7 (AP).—An international express train with 300 passengers on board today slammed into a freight train at Skofja Loka, north of here, killing seven persons and injuring 25.

The Yugoslav news agency reported these killed were all railwaymen. Five of the injured are in serious condition. The head-on, early-morning collision occurred about 200 yards from the railway station.

A Million Allies Save the Day For the Argyls

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP).—Scotland killed Argyl andutherland Highlanders, a regiment of legendary fighters, won a reprieve from the Conservative government yesterday.

The Defense Ministry said the Argyls are among several historic regiments being offered a chance to keep their names alive.

Instead of being disbanded, the regiments may each maintain a company of 120 men that will keep the old regimental title.

The recently ousted Labor government had intended to end the regiments' existence to cut defense costs and streamline the army.

The threat to the Argyls caused protests which resulted in presentation to the Defense Ministry of a save-the-regiment petition with a million signatures.



HIPPIES IN DISNEYLAND—Long-haired youths dancing in a chain through the amusement park yesterday.

Police, Hippies Clash at Disneyland; Park Closes Early

By Leroy F. Aarons

DISNEYLAND, Calif., Aug. 7 (UPI).—A carefree hippie "invasion" turned sour last night as 100 riot-squad policemen occupied Disneyland's famous Main Street U.S.A. and officials ordered the 74-acre park closed early for the first time in its 15-year history.

At its largest, the invasion force of youths with long hair and headbands and girls without bras numbered about 300. All day long the youngsters wandered through the amusement center, at one point behind a brass band, sometimes shouting "Yippies" like an Indian war whoop and raising clenched fists.

At about 6:30 p.m. they filed to Town Square, where Main Street begins, and congregated there. The vice-president of Walt Disney Productions pleaded with them to leave, but they refused and started back into the park down Main Street, the main entrance, to the amusement center. A line of plainclothes Disneyland security personnel tried to block the march, but there was a skirmish.

At that point, from a staging area where they had waited all day, police from Anaheim, Fullerton and Costa Mesa emerged to form a phalanx across Main Street, blocking it from the rest of the park.

Tourists appeared utterly bewildered by the sudden appearance of police with helmets, guns and 2 1/2-foot batons, on a street whose old-fashioned shops and old-time movie house evoke a peaceful, small-town America. A few of the youthful marchers were seized and taken off. Then loudspeakers announced the decision to close the park, and an estimated 30,000 tourists were ushered out.

The park opened at the normal hour this morning. Officials said that uniformed Anaheim police kept watch from nonpublic areas in the park and that the Disneyland security force had been increased.

Security guards "are going to be much more careful" in applying the park's personal-appearance admittance standards, a Disneyland spokesman said.

He added, however, that long hair alone would not bar anyone from the park.

Disneyland officials had tried for the entire day to avoid such a confrontation. It was considered so serious a threat to Disneyland's image as an international tourist attraction that both the president and executive vice-president of Walt Disney Productions were on hand the entire time.

Visitors Searched

It was the most uptight Disneyland had been in its 15-year, 90-million-visitor history. For weeks underground newspapers across the country had been advertising a yippie invasion of Disneyland on Aug. 6—coinciding with the 25th anniversary of the A-bombing of Hiroshima. "Rumor has it that up to 100,000 dope-crazed, bizarre Yippies and Yippies-sympathizers will converge on the all-American playground," read one story.

By yesterday morning nervous policemen were searching everywhere who looked suspicious. Disneyland relaxed its rules

against long hair on men some time ago, but security wouldn't let anybody in carrying underground literature or with holes in their trousers or without a shirt or shoes.

Then came the report there were about 75 Yippies sitting on Captain Hook's pirate ship in Fantasyland.

And there they were, "liberating" the imitation three-masted schooner which doubles as a tuna-fish restaurant. But they weren't Yippies, not in the Jerry Rubin-Abbie Hoffman guerrilla sense, but just a bunch of long-haired teeny-boppers who had read the ads and decided to come on down for a good time.

"Listen, fellas," said Disney vice-president E. Cardon Walker, cupping his hands to reach the upper deck. "Help me and move around a bit, won't you? You don't like ships. You're going to get seasick."

It was time for something else anyway, and there was this brass band coming down the street. Then to Tom Sawyer's Island, where they played frisbee and smoked dope.

City Will Evict 8,000 Romans But Cats Will Get New Homes

ROME, Aug. 7 (AP).—Thousands of Romans and hundreds of Roman cats were faced today with a common predicament: eviction from their abodes. The cats looked forward to better life; the people face an uncertain future.

The 8,000 human beings may have to evacuate a street made unsafe by subway work. No arrangements have been made to house them elsewhere.

The cats are being kicked off the grounds of a major Rome hospital, and of other public buildings where they are a nuisance or a health hazard. Unlike the people, they have somewhere to go.

From the inhospitable environment of the city, they will be transferred to the green countryside, where they are to live in duplex apartments with running water. A refrigerator has already been made available to keep their meat fresh and their milk cool.

Evacuation Ordered

On Tuesday, the city ordered the evacuation of a quarter-mile stretch of the Via Appia Nuova after the thoroughfare's surface dropped several inches and cracks developed in 52 buildings. The damage was attributed to a new tunnel for Rome's subway.

The central government suspended the order and appointed experts to determine whether the mayor was right in condemning the street. A decision is expected tomorrow.

In the stricken neighborhood, shopkeepers held a protest rally. A huge Latin sign addressed to Mayor Giulio Dadea read: "Are Caesar mortuuri te salutant." A saying of ancient gladiators, it means: "Hail Caesar! Those who are about to die salute you."

A leading businessman compared Mayor Dadea to Pontius Pilate, and a woman in tears told reporters: "My daughter and I live over the stores we work in. If the building is evacuated, we are without a roof and without work."

Compromise Reached

The happier fate for the cats results from a compromise worked out by the city, the local prosecutor and the Society for the Protection of Animals.

The city is donating 25 acres of land in the suburbs for cats trapped at the Forlanni Tuberculosis Clinic, which has been trying to get rid of the animals for two years.

Manlio Tamburello, a lawyer who heads Rome's humane society, talked with enthusiasm today of his plans for the new "cat refuge."

"We will build one house at first, concrete, with an upper floor in seasoned wood, so as to keep out both the heat and cold. There will be water on the ground floor. There will be trees.

\$8,000 Annual Cost

"We expect to get some money from the city and some from private contributions. A refrigerator already has been contributed. We figure we'll need 5 million lire

Greece Sees Albanian Pact As Step to Restoring Links

ATHENS, Aug. 7 (UPI).—The Greek government believes establishment of trade relations with Albania may prove to be the first step on the long road to restoration of diplomatic relations between the Balkan neighbors, officials said today.

A relaxation of the Greek position on the disputed Epirus region may help smooth the way. A Foreign Ministry spokesman says a recent trade agreement signed between the two countries could be "a first step toward a settlement of a kind" between Athens and Tirana.

"A consular agreement might be the start, with eventual diplomatic relations," he said. He emphasized that there had been no political developments since the trade contacts and said: "Diplomatic relations would be a distant thing."

The spokesman said that the disputed Epirus region, a Greek-speaking community in southern Albania, would not be a major roadblock to the resumption of relations between the two neighbors.

The government is not asking for the question of Epirus to be solved but only that Albania give minority rights to the Greek community there," the spokesman said.

British Troops Fail to Rout Londonderry Crowd With Gas

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Aug. 7 (UPI).—British troops fired CS gas today into a crowd of Catholic youths who had attacked a patrol with stones, an army spokesman said.

At least two persons were arrested.

It was the third successive night of trouble in Londonderry and the eighth straight night of violence in Northern Ireland.

Despite warnings, about 150 youths on Rossville Street, on the fringe of the Catholic Bogside area, refused to disperse, and the soldiers charged them with batons, the spokesman said.

After further warnings, the CS gas was fired but did not succeed in dispersing the crowd.

In Belfast, 55 miles southeast of Londonderry, army spokesmen reported it was quiet.

Dublin Appeal

In Dublin, a former government minister called on the Irish Republic of Northern Ireland.

Neil Blaney, co-minister of agriculture who was recently dismissed by Premier Jack Lynch, said the Irish Army should enter Catholic-dominated areas in a defensive capacity.

Asked in a radio interview if such a move might be considered provocative, Mr. Blaney said it would be no less provocative than the use of British troops now stationed in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Blaney was dismissed last May at the time of an alleged conspiracy to import arms into Northern Ireland from European points.

A Londonderry Protestant Unionist group today asked the local security council for tougher measures against rioters after three nights of violence in the city.

The Waterside Young Unionist Association wrote a letter to the security committee asking why troops were restricted to containing rioters.

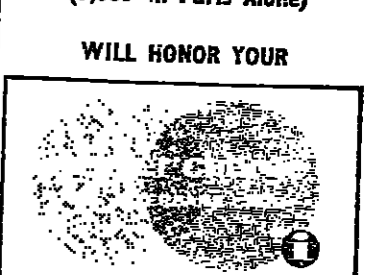
"The only solution to getting the

Aid Asked on Floods In Nepal, E. Pakistan

GENEVA, Aug. 7 (UPI).—The League of Red Cross Societies today appealed for assistance for multitudes of people left homeless by floods and landslides caused by monsoon rains in Nepal and East Pakistan.

The league said the Nepalese Red Cross has exhausted its resources in helping 20,000 homeless people. Floods in East Pakistan already affect four million people, the league said, and local resources are on the point of exhaustion.

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Toby Hardwick Dies; Played Sax In Ellington Band

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Otto J. "Toby" Hardwick, 66, an alto saxophonist for 25 years with Duke Ellington, died Wednesday at a personal-care home here after a long illness. It was learned today.

Mr. Hardwick played with some of the jazz greats of the 1920s and 1930s, including Mr. Ellington, Count Basie, Fats Waller, James T. Johnson, Chuck Berry and Noble Sissle. He was co-composer of such Ellington tunes as "Sophisticated Lady" and "In a Sentimental Mood."

A native Washingtonian, he began playing professionally at 14, working with Mr. Ellington and with banjoist Elmer Snowden in the Washington area.

Mr. Hardwick went to New York with Mr. Ellington and drummer Sonny Greer and became a key member of the Ellington band in its formative years. He left the band in 1928 to form his own group but returned in 1932 as lead altoist.

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FACING THE MUSIC—Raymond Galster, whose antics and truck upset Paris police Tuesday night, after giving himself up Friday and being released pending trial.

FASHION OPENINGS IN PARIS

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Che LAROCHE, 20 Avenue Montaigne. Collection: daily at 7:30 p.m.

NOLENEUX, 5 R. Bayle.

F. PATOU, 7 Rue St-Florentin, 3 p.m.

M. de RAUCH, 37 R. J.-Goyon.

PA. VENET, 62 R. François-Ier, 10 a.m.

FURS

CATHERINE J. GUILLEMET, 20 Rue François-Ier, 206-31-30. By appointment only.

THE ART MARKET: Things Are Seldom What They Seem

By Sourin Melikian

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Last week Christie's and Sotheby's produced their end-of-season statistics and announced their 1969-70 turnover figures (IHT, Aug. 1-2). Christie's reported a 31 per cent increase this year. Sotheby's announced a combined turnover (with Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York) of \$40,347,341 (\$86,833,618), or up about \$12 million over last season's announced turnover.

One might thus be led to believe that everything is better in this best of all possible worlds, with a continuing upward trend in all categories of objects d'art. Such, however, is not the case. The picture is less than rosy. In fact, it is far more complicated than mere figures can suggest, for the art market is undergoing profound changes that may, in the long run, alter its present structure.

Until about last Easter, the situation was roughly equivalent to that of the previous season. In other words, the supply of high-quality works of art tended to decrease and the prices to go up, although at a more moderate pace than in 1968-69. The most expensive category, works by the Impressionist masters, was being slowly replaced by some next-best: postimpressionists, fauve, expressionists.

Take, for example, the Dec. 10, 1968, sale at Sotheby's, one of the finer sales of Impressionist and modern masters during the season, with a typical blend of well-known masters and lesser artists. It included such absolute masterpieces as "Les Trois Femmes d'Alfred" (1872) by 23 1/2 inches, which went for \$288,000, a moderate price in view of the quality of the picture painted by the recognized giant, Edouard Degas. There were also far more modest achievements, such as a landscape called "La Fosse" by the post-Impressionist artist Maximilien Luce, which sold for \$25,000.

Passing Muster

And, indeed, the major/minor combination was revealing, for one could see a Eugene Boudin, whose work has recently been com-

mercially discovered, rise higher, at \$98,400, than a very fine landscape by the long-recognized Alfred Sisley, whose "Les Talus de Chemin de Fer" was knocked down at \$52,800.

Some works which would have been thought unsalable only two years before thus managed to pass muster. At the same sale—or rather as a postscript later that same day—an incredibly bad portrait by Emile Schuffenecker made \$840, while a seascape by the virtually unknown (to the non-specialist) Alfred Stevens fetched \$1,200. A vague whiff of Impressionism, plus the glamorous atmosphere created by the presence of the masterpieces earlier in the morning, had no doubt helped.

Generally speaking, between October, 1968, and March, 1970, previously neglected sectors became more expensive as the better-known objects became less obtainable. English pottery and Victorian furniture in England, Art Nouveau and posters all over the world increased steadily in price.

I think the first signs of a more sober attitude on the part of buyers became apparent about mid-March. In France, at the Hôtel Drouot, the run-of-the-mill items, from pictures to objects d'art, began to fetch slightly lower prices. Dealers whispered to each other that more and more lots were failing to reach the reserve prices set by sellers and were having to be withdrawn. This, of course, cannot be checked, for French auctioneers seldom release any figures concerning the objects which are "bought in," as the phrase goes. In England, too, the atmosphere became slightly gloomier. In fields that are traditionally weaker because buyers are fewer—fields such as archaeology—prices for rather ordinary objects were rather low. Then came the Easter lag, when sales are always less numerous, followed by the third round of sales with the first big auctions in mid-April. At Christie's, on April 14, a remarkable Matisse made \$75,000 and an even better still-life by Cézanne, \$64,000. Neither price was really high. But they were both still honorable. Significantly, a very fine landscape by a master who is appreciated only by a handful of connoisseurs, the 19th-century romantic Georges Michel of the French school, sold for very little money (\$3,500) in spite of its quality. In spite of its having been exhibited at the Royal Academy in December 1948-

January 1950. Similar observations could be made about most sales in London and Paris: the lesser or not-so-well-known objects were going down in price.

First Signs

In June came the first indications of a real crisis. In Paris on June 17, two remarkable Sisleys were offered for sale at Galleries. One of them was a perfect example of the sort of picture that is commercially desirable. It was called "Le Givre à Venise" (Frost at Venice), had been bought from the artist by Durand-Ruel and was reportedly sold by the latter to its present owners. It had hardly been seen by anyone and was a masterpiece. According to a dealer, the price (\$74,000) was inferior by 30 per cent to the price it would have made the year before. In fact, it is generally thought that the picture had been bought in.

A week later on June 2 came an important sale of old masters at Sotheby's in London. It was of the highest order—artistically speaking. But, in commercial terms, it was hardly a success. A superb portrait by the Dutch 17th-century master Frans Hals, as good as anything the Dutch museums can offer, was bought in for only \$120,000 (\$388,000) or two-thirds of the 1960 price. A spokesman for Sotheby's pointed out that the 1960 price had been unusually high due to fierce competitive bidding between two collectors. Be that as it may, several other pictures of equal importance failed to find buyers—a major Van Dyck, among them.

Two days later another sale of old masters at Christie's showed that the crisis was genuine. As in every sale, of course, there were ups and downs. While the German primitives sold badly in the morning, the world record for a Guardi was broken in the afternoon. What counted, however, was that some important works remained unsold. At the time, one had a feeling that the sale might have been damaged by some awkward wrangling over the accuracy of the description "Admiral's Collection," which had been applied to the pictures. Looking back now, it seems safe to say that the failure was not due to doubts about provenance, but rather to a general weakening of the market.

The final seasonal sales last month in London did little to modify this general impression. Again, some records were broken at Christie's—A. Charles II silver inkpot, for example, fetched considerably more than the most optimistic estimates. And Sotheby's sale of silver went extremely well. But while records make fine stories, they do not make a market. The average trend is what really matters, and just now, it is not favorable. Further-



Portrait by Frans Hals.

more, the trade is beginning to feel the pinch in Paris and London alike. It must be remembered that far more objects d'art are sold by dealers than at auction. No statistics are available, of course, for no dealer would dream of releasing detailed figures concerning his own business to the general public.

There are two main reasons for the unfavorable state of affairs. One is doubtless temporary: the stock market crisis in America has taken its toll on the art market and continuing uncertainty has done nothing to improve the picture. The second reason is more permanent: the art market is now undergoing structural changes on all levels. I shall discuss these later and will attempt to determine the effect these are likely to have on the forthcoming season.

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Art in London

The Real Quality of British Work

LONDON, Aug. 7.—One of the most enchanting exhibitions to be staged by the Arts Council of Great Britain is now to be seen at the Camden Arts Center, Arkwright Road, NW3 (nearest subway, Finchley Road, Bakerloo Line), and it is well worth the journey from central London.

Entitled "Decade 1920-1930," it surveys British art in those ten years. Brilliantly arranged and informatively catalogued, it covers all the worthwhile British names of that period—Sickert, Christopher Wood,

Duncan Grant, Matthew Smith, Wyndham Lewis, Edward Wadsworth, John Armstrong, the brothers Nash, the brothers Spencer, C. R. W. Nevinson, Mark Gertler and the early Ben Nicholson among painters; Dobson, Underwood, Skeaping, and the early Moore and Hepworth among sculptors.

Even this list of names, by no means exhaustive, is indicative of the quality and variety of art in Britain in the 1920s, which in any country with a proper visual tradition would have been made so much of that it

Europe would be re-sounding with its fame. This show runs through Aug. 30; be sure to pay it a visit and view the real quality of art, even in modern Britain.

The summer exhibition at the Haxney Gallery, 8 Cork Street, W.1, contains a number of the same names, but continues with a very wide selection of other foreigners, and more recent British works. Especially notable among these are the recent bronzes of Michael Ayrton, drawings by Keith Vaughan, oils by André Derain and so on.

There is also a selection of sculpture, with Tassie, typical watercolors by Josef Herman and drawings by Augustus John, some Minton drawings, a John Oxton oil, and two brilliant watercolors by Edward Burna.

I recently praised the Evan Phillips Gallery for its Bellmer exhibition. It now has a further selection of Bellmer etchings. The Bellmer representation in London has been further augmented by a second exhibition of Bellmer drawings, paintings and graphics, at the Robert Self Gallery, Horse Shoe Yard, Brook Street, W.1.

Bellmer is often considered a surrealist, and though much of his total oeuvre could be so considered, his obsessive preoccupation with the erotic and the feminine, and his passion for the more esoteric of De Sade's writings, make him very much an artist on his own, owing no allegiance to school or theory. One could analyse all day, and to little purpose. For the beauty of Bellmer's work defies analysis, and stands foursquare like some fantastic act of Nature.

The Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, is the scene of a rather unusual exhibition through Oct. 4, entitled "200 Years of Spode." Josiah Spode, the founder of the famous pottery company,

the bicentenary of which is commemorated, was a Staffordshire potter apprenticed to Thomas Whieldon. In 1786 he bought his own kilns at Stoke-on-Trent, and founded the company which still bears his name.

His son, another Josiah, was celebrated in his turn for the service he created for the annual whitebait dinner for Westminster politicians, which was given at the Ship Inn, Greenwich—the same inn which features in many of the beautiful conversation pieces of Jean's Tissot.

Virtually all periods of Spode production are represented in this large loan exhibition.

Darrieux Scores As New 'Coco'

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT).—NEW "Coco" was so identified with Katharine Hepburn that it tended to obscure what might be called deficiencies if one were dealing with less of an institution. For all her artistry and force, and the memories she evokes, Miss Hepburn is neither French nor very musical, both of which would seem essential to the part.

As of last night, Danielle Darrieux is Coco. She is French and she can sing, which gives the show a needed authenticity and musicality. Perhaps an even more important asset is her femininity. For all this Coco's bravado and bluster, she is all woman—beautiful, charming, flirtatious, and even vulnerable.

One of Miss Darrieux's best moments is the scene in which her father—projected on film—abandons her. Facing the audience, without words, without even verging on the mawkish, she makes you feel the young girl's loss. For one of the few times, one gets a glimpse of what made Coco Coco.

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ART IN GERMANY

Late Gothic Art: Bringing Heaven Down to Earth

By Barbara C. Belys

COLOGNE, Aug. 7.—The exhibition "The Waning Middle Ages—Late Gothic in Cologne and Along the Lower Rhine from 1450 to 1550" has opened at the Museum of Modern Art in Cologne. The exhibition, which is the first of its kind in Germany, is a survey of the art of the late Gothic period in the Rhine region. It is a survey of the art of the late Gothic period in the Rhine region. It is a survey of the art of the late Gothic period in the Rhine region.

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done between 1450 and 1480. The three panels are painted in the workshop of the artist. The three panels are painted in the workshop of the artist. The three panels are painted in the workshop of the artist.

Everything in this huge painting—the middle measures 60 by 28 inches and the wings 61 by 38 inches each—is well balanced. The pure colors, beautifully ornamented dresses and the sad but composed attitudes of the people influenced by Rogier van der Weyden, this artist and the master of his studio always radiate in their work, a subtle elegance.

Exaggeration finds its way into painting with the end of the late Gothic and with such artists as the Master of the Altarpiece of Aachen (Meister des Aachener Altars). His painting, done about 1505, is even bigger than that by the Master of the Life of the Virgin: the middle is 56 by 94 inches and the wings 56 by 44 inches, and it is crowded with people and horses. The eyes have nothing on which to rest. The hectic agitation of the people, who are rather overdrawn, diminishes the importance of the religious story. The expression of the men hanging on the crosses and the dead body of Christ are very real and agonizing.

There are many more famous and anonymous masters represented in the exhibition. They had studios, lived in this area, traveled through the country and today, discussion about their origins and works is still going on.

One of the very few whose names are known was Derick Baeger, who lived in Wesel. His main interest was in people and he did exact portraits in his paintings—but apparently never did an individual portrait. On view is his visit to a courtier.

scene with Judge, the accused (a young man) and spectators, a very rare subject in those days. This is the sober world of the citizen.

Baeger's nephew, Jan Joest of Kalkar, another little town north of Cologne, made an altar painting for his hometown, supposedly between 1488 and 1508. It consists of four panels, the upper two measuring about 90 by 27 inches each, and the two lower ones 41 by 33 1/2. Each of the four panels is composed of four paintings of equal size on both back and front.

The people in Joest's paintings have their own life and personality. There is no exaggeration, but a detachment, unlike either the divine elevation of the Gothic or the courtly elegance of the Master of the Life of the Virgin. It is a somewhat rational distance with which the people of the Renaissance looked at themselves and the world. The colors are deep and bright but not so gay as those of the Middle Ages.

Among the 48 paintings are five individual portraits—four men and one woman. This is another unmistakable, though rare, harbinger of the time when the individual would become the center of thinking and action.

One of the most mysterious objects in the whole exhibition is a painting of almost miniature size, 8 5/8 by 6 1/4 inches. It is called "The Magic of Love" (Der Liebeszauber) and shows a very rare erotic scene which can only be traced back to some sketches of nude models by Jan van Eyck whose originals no longer exist.

A nude girl—apart from her elegant shoes and a veil which does not cover anything—stands in the middle of a courtyard. Late Gothic art is a magic, a ritual. She is trying to strike a spark that will fall down on a heart of wax in a little box, apparently

to find a husband. Her magic works fast: He is right there in the background looking through a door.

The burning fire in the chimney, the little dog lying on a cushion, all the details in the room, painted with delicate strokes and colors, create a unique fantasy. When this picture arrived in Cologne (from Leipzig) for the exhibition, the discussion started all over again about who the artist was. It could have been almost any one of the artists whose work is also on view.

The sculpture, for the most part, was created in Kalkar. The heavenly smiles of the saints, the lofty pleats of their clothes and the gay colors which some of them still have are late Gothic at its best.

There is much more to see: the golden monstrances and reliquaries, the stained-glass windows, the huge Bibles and little prayer books and books of hours with their delicate miniatures. There are woodcuts, clearly belonging to the Middle Ages, drawings and engravings (especially those of Israel van Meckenhem which show the influence of Albrecht Dürer) and the mannerism of a new time.

The paintings, sculptures and engravings are an exhibition on their own. Nobody can enjoy them by just having a quick look. Only if one goes back and forth, sits down and compares the different masters can one grasp the development of painting in those days, the differences which separate the Middle Ages from the Renaissance and the things which go into the perfection of the late Gothic.

The exhibition leaves several doubts about its own purpose. It proves that the artists of this period usually did not express the political, social and religious turmoil which were significant of their times. How could they? They did what their customers

asked them to do. Despite some hints to the contrary, there was still not much room for much creative individualism. For the last time, religion was at the heart of everything. The artists of the late Gothic brought heaven down to earth. Only the next generation would give up the divine and put itself in its place.

Then, there are other problems. As much as the 15th century resembles our own time, we have to be very careful in drawing comparisons. The paintings reveal a beauty that we can enjoy and, at the same time, a world which is absolutely foreign to us. The missing names of different masters symbolize how greatly their art differed from our own and how far we must go to uncover true identity in history.

There is another question: What is the use of such an exhibition? Why all this effort? There are, of course, those who try to draw a line from late Gothic to pop art. Nobody denies that we can trace the evolution of art through the centuries. It helps to understand why certain developments took place. But such a scholarly approach is not enough. It may even create confusion by taking away the identity and unique achievements that every period possesses.

An exhibition such as this one makes it easier to understand that every development in art has its own intrinsic value, its own actuality and can best be understood by itself, on its own terms. But this reasoning should not be used as an excuse to flee the shocking



At right: "The Magic of Love," thought to have been painted around 1480. Far right: "Flight to Egypt," Dutch sculpture of about 1500.



German Steyer paints an empty white canvas on his white canvas—the brutality these pictures evoke goes much deeper than the brutal news announced on TV or printed on paper every day. The "Group Zebra"—Ulrich, Störtebecker, Nagel, Asmus—is among the 13.

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Art in Paris

4 Centuries of Venetian Drawings

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Louvre has some 90,000 drawings stored in the Cabinet des Dessins and, fortunately for the serious tourist, they will be on display all together.

They have all been moved to new quarters this year in the pavillon de Flore—the end of a long gallery that runs along a Seine—and a new showman, was inaugurated there.

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25 R. Champs-Élysées, PARIS-8
RECOMMENDED BY
Frank KIRKLAND & John MAGNUS

this summer with an exhibition of 100 Venetian drawings from the Louvre, from Sept. 28 every day except Tuesday and Thursday.

The display covers four centuries (15th to 18th) from Jacopo Bellini to Domenico Tiepolo, and includes some pieces of great charm and interest. There is for instance the famous album of Jacopo Bellini (1400-1470) that could rate an exhibition on its own were not its 22 leaves bound together.

The son of a tinsmith, Bellini studied with Pisanello and is considered one of the founders of the Venetian school of painting. Most of his paintings have been destroyed over the years, but the two albums at the Louvre and the British

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Museum have preserved his drawings.

Like Botticelli, Bellini seems to take his subjects from the medieval era, but his treatment of them is characteristic of the Renaissance—there is a theatrical quality in the disposition of setting and protagonists, and an enthusiastic, strongly accented use of perspective.

Carpaccio is represented and so is Mantegna, the latter unfortunately by a dreary, academic "Judgment of Solomon." There are two large imaginative landscapes by Domenico Campagnolo, that somehow always contain a slightly awkward and rhetorical note, even though in their sweep they may be reminiscent of his northern contemporary, Pieter Bruegel.

Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese, Giovanni Bellini (Jacopo's son) are also to be seen. So is Guardi, with a classic but suggestive view of the Rialto and an amusingly free-handed sketch of passersby in the street.

The show is something of a



Drawing from Piranesi's sketchbook.

sampler since there can be no question of covering four centuries in 100 drawings. The interest is rather in the more

direct and intimate glimpses it gives of the artists working through a highly suggestive and revealing medium.

Art in Rome

Roots of Contemporary Italian Art

Part two of a two-part series.

By Edith Schloss

ROME, Aug. 7.—Until a few years ago the National Gallery of Modern Art here was not much more "modern" than the Victor Emmanuel wedding cake monument in Piazza Venezia, and people still turn away from you with a bored sigh when you mention it. The "artistic" art world used to be the early paintings by De Chirico and his fellow, and some excellent late impressionists little-known outside of Italy. But even these had been painted three decades before.

But today the Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna makes Peggy Guggenheim's collection in Venice look positively dowdy. Last summer, light shows were projected against the great facade of the museum, and many electronic concerts and modern dance and theater events have taken place inside it. It was the first museum to show folk art in Europe, and it now houses one of the finest op and kinetic art displays on this continent, perhaps anywhere.

All this is due to the energy of a lady with vision: Dr. Palma Bucarelli. Against all the odds—lack of funds, personnel, enthusiasm—she has wrested innovative concessions from a sleepy or unwilling Italian government. Perhaps the government (the museum is state-owned), justly proud of the glorious past of the country, has little consideration for the artistic present. And among other problems Dr. Bucarelli is facing is that, thus far, she has not been able to display her own good collections of abstract and pop art as they should be: often the visitor must simply imagine the single work with much more space around than actually exists.

Dr. Bucarelli's greatest move was to install the op art to advantage. Once the public has been lured into the museum by this obvious and dazzling magnet, the rest is easy. This is a great deal to see in addition to the contemporary sections (GHT, Aug. 1-2).

In older, more spacious halls, the roots of all recent developments in Italy can be studied. For instance there are some excellent works by Balla, the virtuoso of the futurists; his studies of movement are as fresh as if they had been done yesterday. And in a 1910 "Park," the sky, clouds, foliage and turf are painted in beautifully inter-changeable patterns. There too you will find Modigliani's refined stylization in a nude and portrait, and early and later works by De Chirico, of course, as well as some metaphysical canvases by his lesser-known brother Savinio. Best of all, there is a whole enchanting school of late impressionism.

There is the dash and sparkle of De Pisis' "Tree" trunk, blooming landscapes; the early Modigliani's glowing flesh tones and carnations; Scipione's Roman night fantasies; the strong forms and amazing simplicity of Roberto Melli; Semeghini's subtleties; the dusky Tuscan views by Rosai so dear to the Florentines; pearl gray Trombadori and almost primitive Donoghue. But most refreshing to the eye are the beautifully serene still lifes by Giorgio Morandi.

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The patient visitor will find other work to his own taste in the same section, but with all this, there are other museum halls yet to be explored.

In another wing, late 18th-century, as well as 19th-century and early 20th-century art proves once more that style is not a question of country but of period. For there you will find Italian answers to the Dreyfus in Canova and Bionti; to the Biedermeier of Rome in

Matteini; in Filippo Palizzi's intimate glimpses of nature and in his animal studies, you may see parallels to the early Courbet. Medardo Rosso's impressionist waxen faces are close to Rodin. (No doubt they influenced the early work of the American sculptor Nathan.)

In Segantini's ambitious views and in the battle scenes by Pavesi and Signorini, you can find the same attention to detail as in Norman Rockwell. Further, there is a wealth of examples of Munch-like dramatic loneliness to huge, flamboyant interpretations of Greek myths—like frescoes in opera houses. There are many canvases with a sunny and homey intimacy à la Vuillard, and a whole school of serious pointillists, who, particularly in Pellizza, prefigure futurism. And even though there are hardly any "major" masters here, the visitor with a capacity for enjoyment and desire to explore unknown territory will find much to interest him.

Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Viale delle Belle Arti, Rome. Open daily from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., Sundays and holidays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Admission 150 Lira (about 25 cents), Sundays free.

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New Movies in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—This is how critics for The New York Times saw the new movies:

"Performance," directed by Donald Cammell and Nicholas Roeg, "might prove unendurable," says Roger Greenspan of The New York Times, "without the personalities of its two stars, James Fox and Mick Jagger." But with those personalities and with its sadism, masochism, decorative decadence and omnisciently "Performance" turns out to be the kind of all-round fun that is so well achieved. The "essentially Abbott and Costello plot" has to do with a protection racketeers' hood (Fox) whose godfather for his work leads him first to murder then to refuge in a fantastic commune, housed in a building of which Mick Jagger is the landlord. "The commune is turned on by Fox's pistol and his past. He is turned on by one of their mushrooms."

"Chisum," directed by Andrew V. McLaglen, with a "large sprawling cast, trotting at the heels of (John) Wayne," drew a ho-hum from Howard Thompson. "Big John . . . plays his tough laconic self of yore, a settled-down rancher who watches a New Mexico community slide under the heel of the villainous Forrest Tucker. It takes a lot to rouse Wayne but the climax is a deafening tribute to justice triumphant . . . you'll never be able to tote up the corpses."

"Joe," directed by John G. Avildsen, starring Peter Boyle as Joe and Dennis Patrick as Bill Compton, an ad man, elicited a "really dreadful" from Vincent Canby. Canby points out that the film is theoretically not about Joe but about "a man, a woman and a whole Madison Avenue advertising man who in a fit of uncharacteristic passion murders his daughter's lover. 'I cannot accept,' Canby continues, 'the way in which the film, in its own simplistic way, plays on the prejudices of people who see it . . .'

"Entertaining Mr. Sloane," adapted for screen by Clive Exton from Joe Orton's play, is directed by Douglas Hickox. Roger Greenspan said that the drama has been realized on film, "

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 8-9, 1970

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Cornfeld Threatens a Proxy Fight

By Jonathan C. Randal

GENEVA, Aug. 7 (WP).—Bernard Cornfeld today threatened an initial proxy fight to oust the board of directors of the Overseas Services International Inc. (OSI), a company he founded 14 years ago.

More than three months after he ousted the OSI board, Cornfeld said he was "not in a hurry" to oust the board. He said he was "not in a hurry" to oust the board.

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Seeks Key Post In IOS Affairs

At the annual general meeting in Toronto June 30, Mr. Cornfeld failed to win re-election to the board of directors.

Despite his virulent language, Mr. Cornfeld was seen lunching with Sir Eric, a former international civil servant who so far has failed to make good on promises to line up blue chip establishments in support for IOS.

Both Mr. Cornfeld and company sources stressed that they would prefer an "amicable" solution rather than yet another crisis in the form of a proxy fight which could prove very destructive to what remains of the faltering public confidence in the company.

IOS assets in its 19 mutual funds have declined from a peak of \$2.3 billion early this year to about \$1.7 billion at present.

Mr. Cornfeld described Sir Eric, former head of the International World Trade Organization called the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as a "bureaucrat" by background who did not really fit in with IOS operations.

But Mr. Cornfeld said: "As long as he (Sir Eric) isn't the sole decision maker, I haven't any quarrel with his remaining on the board."

Nonetheless, and despite their lunch, the two men have little use for each other, judging from their earlier public statements.

In an interview in New York this summer, Sir Eric took swipe at Mr. Cornfeld's steady state of mind, saying he was "not in a hurry" to oust the board.

Without actually naming Mr. Cornfeld, Sir Eric added that some officers "rather extravagant and flamboyant" were not calculated to fire the type of confidence investors want.

He added that "it would be difficult to find a greater contrast" than between himself and Mr. Cornfeld, who returned the compliment in another interview after his own election to the board by saying: "I don't think I would trust Sir Eric again."

BURLINGAME, Calif., Aug. 7 (Reuters).—Hyatt Corp. denied today a report that it is negotiating with Mr. Cornfeld.

"Hyatt Corp. is not now nor does it plan to become involved with Bernard Cornfeld or IOS," the company said.

The report that the company was negotiating with Mr. Cornfeld was first reported by the Wall Street Journal.

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John A. Gilbert

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

John A. Gilbert, assistant vice-president of Teumant-New York, has been appointed managing director of its associated company, Teumant Europe in Belgium.

Gulf Oil Co.-Eastern Hemisphere, the co-ordinating headquarters for operations in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, has appointed South African-born M.B.J. Wyllie as its executive vice-president. He will be based in London.

Frank L. Pyle, whom Mr. Wyllie replaces, has been named world-wide coordinator-chemicals for the parent organization in Pittsburgh.

R. J. Reynolds

Expands Into Oil Business

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT).—R. J. Reynolds Industries Inc., the nation's largest cigarette manufacturer, announced yesterday that it had acquired an oil business by agreeing to acquire American Independent Oil Co. for an undisclosed amount of cash.

This is Reynolds' first venture into the oil industry and the first time that any of the cigarette manufacturers have diversified into this field. Reynolds had previously diversified into several other areas.

Since the Surgeon General's report in 1964, which linked cigarette smoking with various illnesses, the cigarette producers have been rapidly moving into other fields.

Estimated Sales Gain

Sales last year of American Independent Oil were \$30 million. It is estimated that in the first six months of this year, sales of the company were about \$30 million.

The company's principal source of oil is in the central zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, from which it gets approximately 100,000 barrels a day.

It also participates in an international group of companies sharing oil rights in Iran. Its share in that consortium amounts to about 28,000 barrels a day.

The company is also exercising exploration rights in Ecuador and Abu Dhabi, on the Persian Gulf. Its principal sales are to other oil companies.

An executive of American Independent Oil said Phillips Oil, Ashland Oil and Signal Oil and Gas and five other oil companies owned all the stock in American Independent Oil. He said that their interests will be sold to Reynolds.

R. J. Reynolds Industries is the newly formed parent company of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Other subsidiaries are engaged in such industries as aluminum and packaging, food and beverages, corn refining and containerized freight.

Brokers End Talks

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Inc. and Dean Witter & Co., two of the nation's leading brokerage firms, said today they have ended merger talks. They said that feasibility studies had not shown the two firms could be combined.

The company's debt rocketed to more than \$600 million from less than \$100 million between 1966 and 1969 and its annual interest expense to \$34 million from \$14 million.

But most of its debt does not mature during this decade. Meanwhile, the key to making a heavy debt load pay off is rising earnings.

G & W has managed to keep earnings on the up side despite the general deterioration of the economy. It is expected to earn \$2.25 a share for the fiscal year which ended July 31. That compares with \$2 a share in fiscal 1969 before a gain on the sale of securities.

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Money Supply Growth Rate Accelerated

But Analysts Doubt Change in Fed Policy

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT).—The rate of expansion in money and bank credit accelerated rapidly in the last few weeks, banking data published yesterday showed.

But despite the higher rate of growth, analysts expressed doubt that this reflected any fundamental change in the Federal Reserve System's policy of "moderate" monetary expansion.

The Treasury is currently in the process of refunding \$8.5 billion in maturing debt, they noted, adding that, during such periods, the money managers traditionally follow an "even keel" policy that seeks to avoid major changes in credit conditions.

The rapid rate of monetary expansion in recent weeks, bankers said, most likely reflected the aftermath of the crisis in the money market that followed the reorganization move by the Penn Central Transportation Co. in late June.

One characteristic of this period, they asserted, has been a marked shift of lending from the open market to the commercial banking system, which has inflated the broad measure of money and credit without, however, increasing the total net expansion of credit in the economy.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, meanwhile, published a chart showing that—at least through the third week of July—the problems of the commercial paper market had subsided markedly.

Commercial Paper Figures

According to this presentation, total commercial paper outstanding (other than that sold by bank holding companies and their affiliates) dropped roughly \$3 billion from June 24 to July 15, but the market rebounded in the week ended July 22 and rebounded about \$250 million.

Internationally, foreign central bank and official organizations continued to increase their holdings of U.S. government securities at a rapid rate. The total of such securities held in custody by the N.Y. Fed increased \$408 million last week (the 12th increase in the last 14 weeks) for a total gain of almost \$2.9 billion. Overall, these custody holdings now amount to \$12.1 billion.

Many governments have been increasing their dollar holdings, bankers said, adding that the climb in the custody account was an important reflection of the continuing heavy deficit in the U.S. balance of payments as measured on the "official settlements" basis. Canada and West Germany have been especially important gainers of dollars, it was said.

One reason for the increase in foreign dollar holdings could be seen elsewhere in the reserve statement yesterday. Major New York banks reduced their borrowings in the Eurodollar market. It seems clear that a substantial portion of the Eurodollar being repaid is finding its way into the coffers of foreign central banks. They, in turn, are investing the funds in the New York money market.

Blue vs. White Collar

Although joblessness among blue collar workers remained more than double that for white collar employees, the rate for the latter showed a proportionately greater increase last month—from 2.6 to 3.1 percent.

White workers accounted for all the net increase, which was concentrated among new entrants to the labor force (as opposed to those who have lost their jobs), women over 25 and men 20 to 24.

The jobless rate for the latter jumped from 7.2 to 9.1 percent, suggesting that the 1970 class of university and junior college graduates may be having a tough time landing that first job in contrast to comparatively less opportunities of a few years back.

He did counsel keeping a close eye on the average work week, which has recorded small gains of 0.1 hour in each of the last two months. Should this sensitive indicator, which tends to forecast slow moves in the general economy, keep moving up in the months ahead, it could signal a turnaround in business conditions, he said.

Unemployment actually dropped 180,000 to a total of 4.6 million in July. But this is a much smaller drop than usual for the month and after seasonal correction the jobless total rose 275,000.

J&L Raises Prices

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. increased its tin mill prices by 66 cents a base box as of Oct. 1, following the lead set by U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel this week.

N.Y.'s Mini Peace Rally Dampened

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT).—A sleepy Wall Street burst to life for a brief period this afternoon in response to the announcement of a 90-day cease-fire in the Middle East. Trading was heavy during the upsurge and the New York Stock Exchange's ticker tape at

times lagged behind transactions. But the excitement waned quickly and most gains had been erased by the close of trading, with the market settling back into the somnolence that characterized it earlier in the week. In the end, trading was heavy during the upsurge and the New York Stock Exchange's ticker tape at

Word of the cease-fire flashed across newswires at about 1:45 p.m., just as many traders were preparing to slip away early for the week-end. Fifteen minutes earlier the Dow Jones industrial average had managed to eke out a gain of only 0.20 for the session.

By 2 p.m. the bellwether indicator had slipped up to a gain of 5.07 and this was boosted to nearly 7 points before the rally ran out of steam under the weight of profit-taking. The Dow was up only 2.88 at 7:25.70 at the bell.

With the ticker tape running as much as two minutes behind floor transactions during the upsurge, market volume rose sharply. At 1 p.m. turnover for the session totaled a meager 4.9 million shares, only slightly ahead of yesterday's 4.7 million at the comparable point.

But by 3 p.m. the volume was running nearly 2 million shares ahead of the day-earlier pace. At the close, total volume was 9.37 million shares, the heaviest of the week and up substantially from yesterday's 7.56 million.

Of the 1,516 issues traded, 688 posted advances, 505 declined and 345 finished unchanged. Ten stocks managed to reach new highs for 1970, while 29 sank to lows. Prior to the rally the number of winners and losers had been about even.

The NYSE index mirrored the Dow. At 1 p.m. it was unchanged for the session. It had a gain of 0.59 by 2 p.m. and then fell back to finish with a rise of 0.11 at 4:57. Standard & Poor's 500 closed at 77.22, up 0.20, after being up 0.52 at 2 p.m.

Petroleum stocks were the major beneficiaries of the cease-fire news. Jersey Standard jumped 2 1/4 to \$4 1/4, Continental leaped 1 1/2 to \$24 3/4, and Marathon rose 1 1/4 to \$28 and Occidental Petroleum climbed 1 1/8 to \$16.

Tender Offer Rejected

North American Car, which will recommend rejection of a tender offer by Flying Tiger, added 1/8 at 21 5/8. The issue gained 3/8 for the week. Flying Tiger gained 5/8 at 14 7/8—down 1/4 on the week.

American Smelting dropped 1/2 to 26 7/8 after announcing a half-cent-a-share cut in lead prices. American Metal Climax, unchanged at 34 3/4, and National Lead, up 1/8 at 21 1/8, said they would not follow suit. St. Joseph Minerals, up 1/4 at 24 1/4, has not commented on the move.

Sanders Associates closed ahead 1 1/8 at 10 1/8 and Solitron Devices, on the American Stock Exchange, added 1/8 at 14 1/8. Sanders reported it has a small stock position in Solitron and wants to meet with that company's management.

J&L Raises Prices

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. increased its tin mill prices by 66 cents a base box as of Oct. 1, following the lead set by U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel this week.

Jump in Wholesale Price Index Revised Upward to 0.6 % in July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—The Labor Department today revised its figures for its July wholesale price index, which now shows an increase of 0.6 percent instead of the earlier-expected 0.5 percent gain.

This makes the July gain the largest since the 0.8 percent increase registered in January. In June, the index rose 0.2 percent.

The index is considered by many economists as an early warning device for measuring the nation's battle against inflation as increases in wholesale prices generally mean that consumer prices are due to increase shortly after. And the consumer price index is the most popular measure of the nation's rate of inflation.

The department said that last month's wholesale index was 3.9 percent above the July, 1969, level.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the July index was up 0.4 percent, with industrial commodities up 0.3 percent and farm products up 1.5 percent.

Unemployment Rate in U.S. Hit 5 Percent Last Month

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP).—Unemployment rose to a seasonally-adjusted 5 percent of the labor force in July from 4.7 percent the previous month, matching the five-year peak in May, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today.

White workers accounted for all the net increase, which was concentrated among new entrants to the labor force (as opposed to those who have lost their jobs), women over 25 and men 20 to 24.

The jobless rate for the latter jumped from 7.2 to 9.1 percent, suggesting that the 1970 class of university and junior college graduates may be having a tough time landing that first job in contrast to comparatively less opportunities of a few years back.

Blue vs. White Collar

Although joblessness among blue collar workers remained more than double that for white collar employees, the rate for the latter showed a proportionately greater increase last month—from 2.6 to 3.1 percent.

White workers accounted for all the net increase, which was concentrated among new entrants to the labor force (as opposed to those who have lost their jobs), women over 25 and men 20 to 24.

The jobless rate for the latter jumped from 7.2 to 9.1 percent, suggesting that the 1970 class of university and junior college graduates may be having a tough time landing that first job in contrast to comparatively less opportunities of a few years back.

He did counsel keeping a close eye on the average work week, which has recorded small gains of 0.1 hour in each of the last two months. Should this sensitive indicator, which tends to forecast slow moves in the general economy, keep moving up in the months ahead, it could signal a turnaround in business conditions, he said.

Unemployment actually dropped 180,000 to a total of 4.6 million in July. But this is a much smaller drop than usual for the month and after seasonal correction the jobless total rose 275,000.

J&L Raises Prices

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. increased its tin mill prices by 66 cents a base box as of Oct. 1, following the lead set by U.S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel this week.

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28.70	28.75	Ireland (air)	£	7.17.11
28.95	29.00	Israel (air)	£	28.58
29.05	29.10			

21.42	23.35		
20.60	20.55		
19.67	19.72		
19.62	19.65		
19.57	19.50		
31 Feb 17;			
33.55	33.06		

Lebanon (air)	\$	33.50
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	1.100

20.60	20.60	Netherlands (air)	FL	80.00	
19.67	17.72	Norway (air)	N.Kr.	177	
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537 Feb 17,		Sweden (air)	Sw.Kr.	147.00	76
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38.33	37.75	Other, Europe (air)		25.00	15
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37.90	35.60				

Mutual Funds

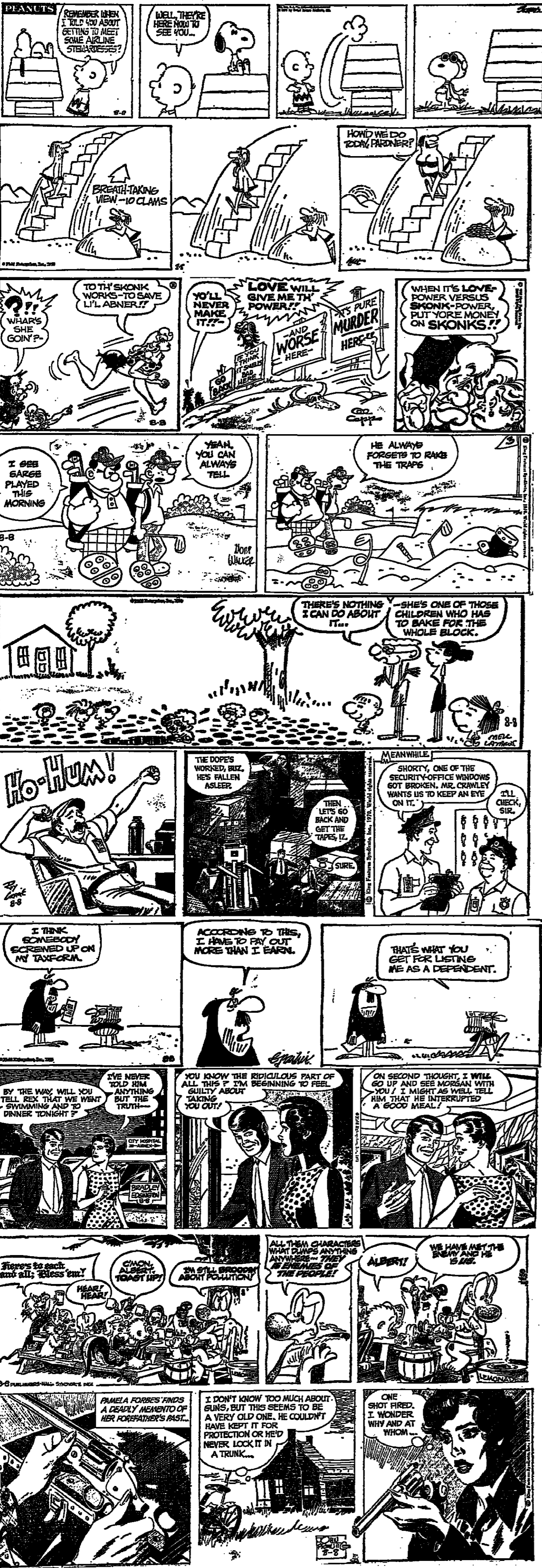
Closing prices on Aug. 7, 1970

NEW YORK (API)	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
The following report is a summary of the prices of securities as reported by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD) on the basis of the prices at which these securities were sold (bid) or bought (ask) Friday.								
Absent:								
Admiralty	4.98	5.27	Am Grwth	4.41	4.41	Am Inv	4.41	4.41
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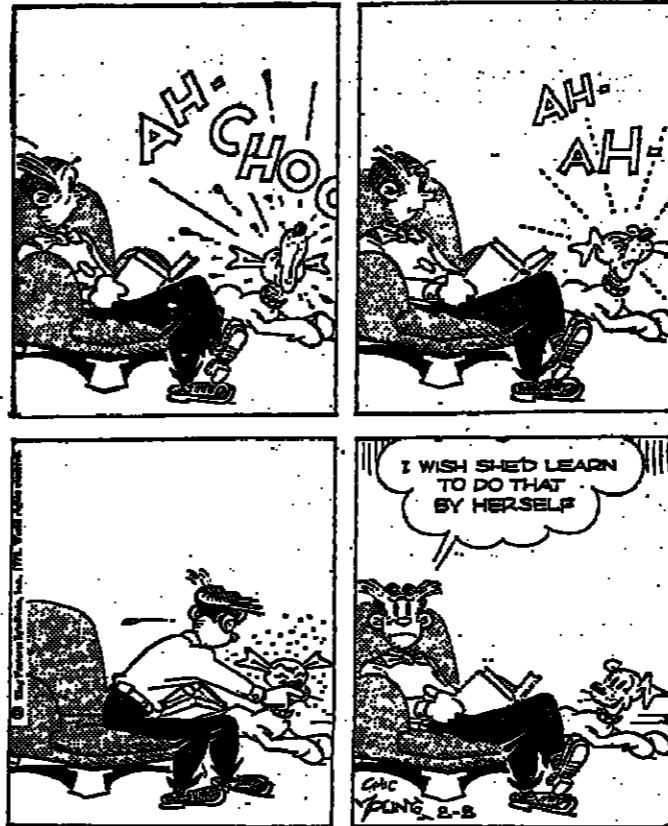
Already in progress, situated one hour's drive from Lisbon, Portugal, this round, with pine trees overlooking the ocean, miles away from the water electrically and roads. It is, indeed

SBON - Portugal.

PEANUTS
B.C.
L.I.L. ABNER
BEETLE BAILEY
MISS PEACH
BUZZ SAWYER
WIZARD OF ID
REX MORGAN M.D.
POGO
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



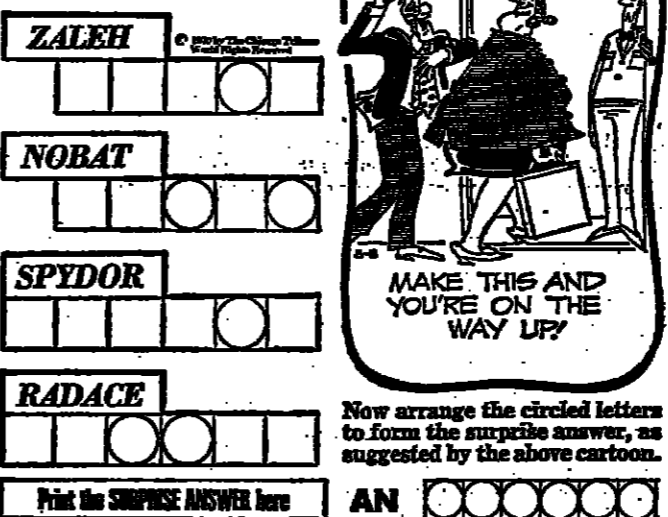
DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW COME I'M ALWAYS GLADDER TO SEE YOU THAN YOU ARE TO SEE ME?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answers Monday
Yesterday's Jumbles: HEDGE SCOUR MALTED UNLESS
Answer: What politicians who promise pie in the sky often do—USE YOUR DOUGH

- ACROSS
1 Letter opener for some
2 African people
3 Dead sword
4 Rustle
5 Rustle place
6 Time periods
7 White: Prefix
8 Church income
9 Field
10 Play as the game
11 Silent of the
12 Kind of band
13 Apparatus
14 Yarn
15 Well-spread
16 Quibble
17 Locust tree
18 Discharge
19 Stock-market
20 And
21 Asian sea
22 Czech town
23 name
24 Symbol of power
25 In — way
26 Unusually
27 Atlas, to Caesar
28 Western lake
29 Name of old Roman war games
30 Church-rooms
31 Domestics: Fr.
32 Caesar's way
33 Taken
34 Film actor
35 Arnold
36 Church areas
37 Asians who used Marcus Caelius's fate
38 DOWN
1 Ore refuse
2 Disrupt
3 Sage's relative
4 Athenian center
5 Dehusky sap
6 U.S. power agency
7 Mistress of France
8 Calais
9 Night
10 Uncle and
11 Spade
12 Robert Graves's emperor
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
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1. PLEASURE
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BOOKS

TIME AND AGAIN
By Jack Finney. Simon & Schuster. 398 pp. \$7.95
Reviewed by Thomas Lask

WE all have our favorite ages. I have long thought that it would be very pleasant to be a fifth-century BC Athenian, with a handful of Phoenician slaves to do the household chores and an uncomplaining wife to rear the kids. Rising early and shaking the dust of the slums off my feet, I'd wander off to the agora, take in a neat wrestling match or two in the stadium or watch a couple of stylish discoboloi, and then, after a leisurely lunch and bath, listen to that old gadfly Socrates provide an afternoon's entertainment. "Tell me, Charmides, is not readiness of the mind a sort of nobleness of the soul?" If I were Charmides, I'd take my time answering that one.

A man could live pretty decently in 18th-century London, too, provided someone back home harvested the crop and paid rent on the ancestral acres. If the old pater had a government sinecure or two, that wouldn't hurt either. I'd get John Cleland to show me the sights. In between I'd loiter around the coffeehouses and maybe catch the irascible Dr. Johnson turning on his young friend: "Sir, you have but two topics, yourself and me. I am sick of both."

Jack Finney has a favorite age, too. New York City in the 1880s, and out of his interests he has fashioned a fanciful novel, a blend of science fiction, nostalgia, mystery and acid commentary on supergovernment and its helms. The ingredients have not been entirely homogenized, and (to mix the metaphor a little), some of the joinery shows. But his book is an inviting and highly readable piece of seasonal entertainment.

St Morley, a painter who is only a cog in a large advertising agency, is tapped by the military for a highly secret project. After some testing and other huggemugger, St is let in on the thinking behind the enterprise. Suppose, the head of the operation tells him, suppose time is not a sequence but a simultaneity, with the past, present and future existing at the same instant. Time then, it is explained to him, would be like a river. The future would bend in the waterway to come, the past also a bend a little way back. Therefore, if a way could be found to go back, a man could live as easily in the past as in the present. Of course, he would have no right to monkey with that past or become involved with it or anything that could change the course of history.

St agrees to join the project and picks his own favorite period: New York City in 1882. There are reasons, they include a mysterious and cryptic letter that was mailed in 1882 and a troubling death and funeral never convincingly explained. St wants to locate the clues that will help clear up both the letter and the death. Working out of the famous Dakota apartments on Central Park West, St manages to make his way back to his chosen year, find the people he is after, and, contrary to orders, does get involved with them. The plot becomes more and more involved, the mysteries thicker, the solutions more unexpected. The roster includes a blackmailing.

Virtually all the ingredients of his fiction are time-tested and have proved out. The turn to the past was a ruse, a device in "Berkeley Square," play by J.C. Squire and A.L. Balderson, and if I'm mistaken the same language about time and the river of the play. Nevertheless, Finney has turned all the elements to his own purposes, created a piece of nostalgia with a special poignancy.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Bergman to Direct First Film in Engl

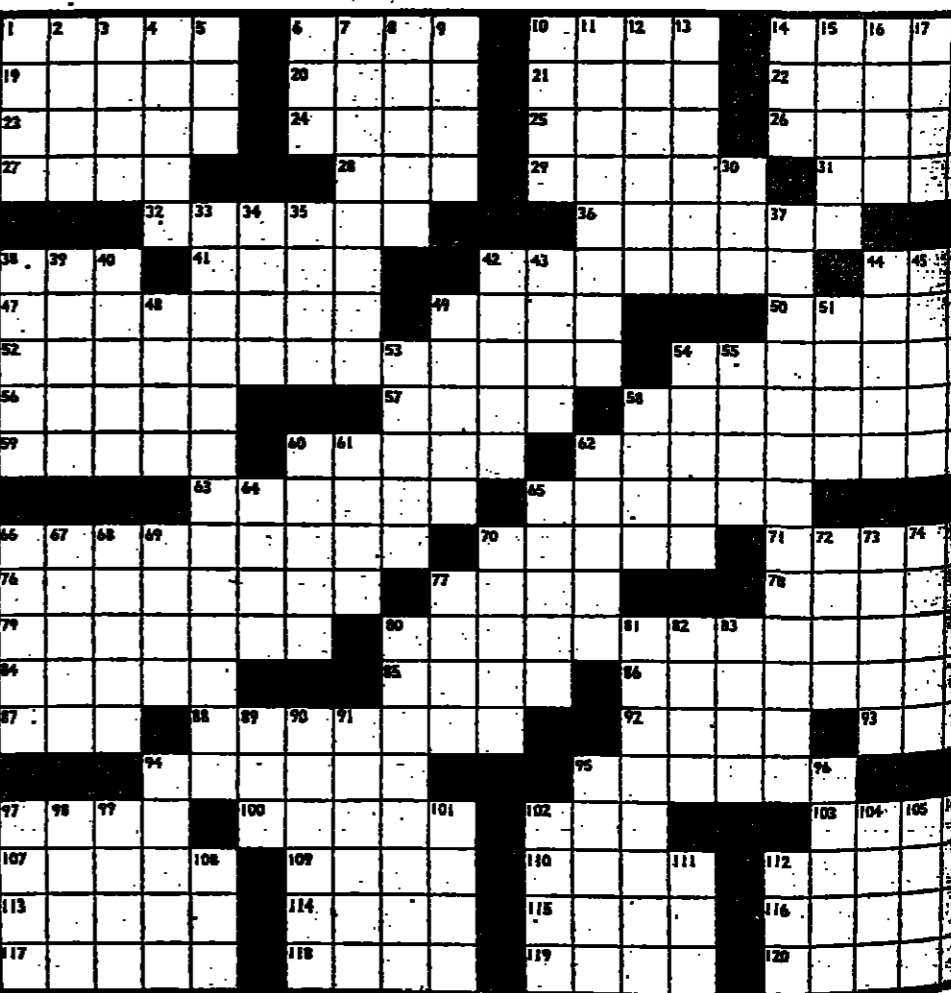
NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Ingmar Bergman will direct and produce his first English language feature, an original screen drama that he has written under the title "The Touch."

It will star Elliott Gould, his first foreign film, and A. Dersson and Max von Sydow, both of whom are regulars in Bergman pictures.

With a budget reported to \$1.5 million, "The Touch" will be made in a production arrangement with American Broadcasting Pictures, the film arm of the American Broadcasting Companies, Inc.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ROMAN HOLIDAY—By Philip K. Youtz



- DOWN
28 Ore of Tibet
29 Famous Roman reformer
30 Roman part
31 Roman part
32 Roman part
33 Roman part
34 Roman part
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Pitchers Help Giants, Pirates

been in seven tournaments this year and limited his was too discouraged to continue tournament play.

First-Round Leaders

George Archer	23-34 87
Paul Hays	23-34 87
Tommy Jacobs	23-35 88
Bruce Crampson	23-35 89
Tommy Aaron	23-35 89
Bob Geahly	23-35 89
Low Graham	23-36 89
John Miller	23-36 89
Bobby Nichols	23-36 89
Steve Reid	23-36 89
Phil Rodgers	23-36 89
John Miller	23-36 89
Dave Schelberger	24-36 70
Ray Floyd	24-36 70
John Miller	24-36 70
Julius Barco	25-36 70
Dick Lott	25-36 70
Tommy Jacobs	25-36 70
Fred Shaw	25-36 70
Tom Marsh	25-36 70
Steve Strapp	25-36 70
Kenneth Zarley	25-36 70

Rosewall Upside

Any resemblance between the Graebner who overpowered Newcombe on Tuesday and the Graebner who faced Fillof yesterday was purely coincidental. The New Yorker's sure backed his opponent to the volleyed and barraged and continually pushed approach shots into Fillof's stomach stroke, the backhand.

Moore Witness Leaves Bogota; Trial Unlikely

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. (Reuters).—A Bogota shopgirl who claimed England soccer captain Bobby Moore stole a bracelet last May has disappeared and successful prosecution of Moore appears unlikely in his absence, judicial sources here said.

They said last night that Moore, now preparing for the 1970-71 soccer season, could be ordered to court but if the shopgirl, Clara Padilla, failed to turn up, the state would have difficulty proving any case against him.

The sources were quick to point out that the Bogota superior court had not yet decided whether there was enough evidence to commit Moore to trial for the alleged theft on May 18 of a \$1,500 gold and emerald bracelet from the Green


On May 18 of a \$1,500 gold and emerald bracelet from the Green Fire jewelry shop located in the Tequendama Hotel here.

It was announced yesterday that Miss Padilla had been fired from the jewelry shop and had probably gone to the United States last Friday. The jewelry shop was closed on Monday on orders from the hotel.

The Scoreboard

TRACE AND FIELD—At Barça Coruna, Spain, Robert Beagan, won the pole vault with a height of 5.00 meters with his first jump in the "Ciudad de la Coruna" track and field meet.

At Maastricht, Holland, American athletes carried away most of the prizes at an international track and field meet in this southern Dutch town. Garry Greene won the 100 meters in 10.2.



**HOSPITALS
SWEEPSTAKES**

**ING ON THE
OGESHIRE**

**MARKET, ENGLAND
3rd, 1970**

...akes Ambridge.

IRISH SWEEPS DERBY...Summer
SWEEPS HURDLEWinter

£2 Million Sterling
about \$5 Million at \$2.40 to £1)

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SEPTEMBER 11TH 1970



TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

Archer Sails Into Golf Lead

been in seven tournaments this year and limited his was too discouraged to continue tournament play.

First-Round Leaders

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Paul Hays	23-34 87
Tommy Jacobs	23-35 88
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Rosewall Upside

lived then, Laver had to play off 13 break points on service in the first set to subdue Ray Moore, the long-haired South African, 6-3, 8-4.

That the 24-year-old Fillof is even playing in this \$50,000 event, sponsored by the New England Merchants National Bank, was a stroke of luck. The pleasant, soft-spoken Chilean lost in a qualifying tournament last weekend but had his name drawn out of a box as a "lucky loser" for the final singles spot in the draw, when Stan Smith withdrew the day before competition began.

Fillof says that if he wins the money will come in handy. There-

Tequendama Hotel here.

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The Scoreboard

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At Mannheim, Holland, American athletes carried away most of the prizes at an international track and field meet in the southern Dutch town. Charlie Greene won the 100 meters in 15.5



IRISH HOSPITALS' SWEEPSTAKES

NEXT DRAWING ON THE

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

RUN AT NEWMARKET, ENGLAND
October 3rd, 1970

his fourth, then was short with his next approach. He finally reached the putting surface with his sixth and took two putts.

There were eight at 68 in the field of 87 that was selected on invitation and special qualification. Jack Nicklaus, the British Open champion, was at 73. Tony Jacklin of England, in his first appearance in this country since winning the United States Open title in June, needed a 74, after failing to make a single birdie.

John Miller, Bob Goalby, Steve Reid, Phil Rodgers, Tommy Aaron and Bobby Nichols, Lou Graham and Bruce Nichols, the winner last Sunday of the Westchester Classic, made up the group at 69.

Crampton reported that the driver that shattered during the

Invitation; Exhibitions Today

Are Far Apart

Bay, and Minnesota was 3-4-3 the rest of the season under Kapp.

The Vikings won the Central Division Title the next year with an 8-6 record and notched a 12-2 mark last year in winning the league title.

Whewright Cleared

NEW YORK (AP).—Commissioner Pete Rozelle notified Ernie Whewright, New Orleans running

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The football season is really here.

The first National Football League exhibitions will be played tomorrow—without or without Joe Namath. But Joe isn't the only player who's been making news in the world of the NFL.

Here are some other happenings of the past few days:

Kapp Unhappy

MANKATO, Minn., (AP).—Minnesota Vikings coach Bud Grant isn't overly concerned about the possible loss of his No. 1 quarterback, Joe Kapp.

"Players come and go," Grant said yesterday. "You can't call off the season if your quarterback goes down."

Kapp is seeking a five-year contract for \$126 million, while the Vikings have offered him \$100,000 a year for five years.

The Vikings say they will not meet Kapp's demands, and Kapp's attorney has rejected the Vikings offer.

The impasse prompted John Elliott Cook, Kapp's attorney, to say yesterday that "the Vikings are out of the picture now." But Cook had no comment when asked if negotiations had started with any other pro football team.

"Joe has placed his matters in my hands, and I assume complete responsibility for his decisions," Cook said at his Glenbrook, Nev., home. "We've talked over everything together and Joe has agreed to my recommendations."

Veteran quarterback Gary Cuozzo, who apparently would inherit Kapp's starting role, said: "I'm here to play football. I can win with the Vikings."

There was a general feeling among Viking veterans that Kapp would eventually come to terms with the Vikings.

Kapp came out of the Canadian Football League and signed with the Vikings just before the 1967 season. The Vikings had an 0-4 record when he was given his first starting assignment. He led the team to a 10-7 victory over Green Bay, and Minnesota was 3-4-3 the rest of the season under Kapp.

The Vikings won the Central Division Title the next year with an 8-6 record and notched a 12-2 mark last year in winning the league title.

Wheelwright Cleared

NEW YORK (AP).—Commissioner Pete Rozelle notified Earl Wheelwright, New Orleans running back, that he had been cleared of violating league or club rules by a investigation and was free to report to training camp.

Wheelwright's acquisition of nightclub in Metairie, La., has been the subject of an investigation by Rozelle's office. However, the player had not been suspended.

Rozelle's brief statement, issued from his New York office:

"After a lengthy hearing and thorough review, I have notified Earl Wheelwright that there must not be a sufficient basis for me to find that he has violated the constitution or bylaws of the National Football League or the rules or regulations of the New Orleans Saints.

"As a result, he may report to training camp as scheduled."

Wheelwright said at Bowling Green, Ohio, where the Saints are training, that he is happy "that everyone is satisfied."

Alworth Quits

SAN DIEGO (UPI).—Wide receiver Lance Alworth of the San Diego Chargers said he has "retired" because the Chargers failed to grant him a business loan.

Alworth, 30, said: "The team has come. W. tried to work on something but couldn't."

Alworth said his contract with the Chargers was satisfactory but that management failed to live up to a loan agreement made several years ago.

Koseloff Retires

WESTMINSTER, Md. (UPI).—Defensive tackle Ron Koseloff, after a 10-year stint in the NFL, announced his retirement after 10 years in pro football.

Kapp came out of the Canadian Football League and signed with the Vikings just before the 1967 season. The Vikings had an 0-4 record when he was given his first starting assignment. He led the team to a 10-7 victory over Green Bay.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (N.Y.). —George Foreman's manager was vague about a planned Oct. 23 bout between his unbeaten 21-year-old heavyweight and Jerry Quarry at Madison Square Garden.

"I'm not out to rejuvenate Quarry or Jimmy Ellis or Floyd Patterson," said Dick Sadler, who has guided Foreman throughout his 14-month professional career. "I'm trying to throw toward a title fight, to try and continue and improve and meet different styles in order to be ready for it."

Sadler acknowledged that he would discuss the situation with Teddy Brenner, the Garden matchmaker.

"We'll be talking," Sadler said, "but I'm taking George home to California to get back in the school at the gym. To try and correct mistakes. He showed a lot of improvement against Chivalo, but he made some mistakes. It's my job to try to correct them before they become bad habits."

Foreman's mistakes appeared minimal in his third-round knockout of George Chivalo on Tuesday night at the Garden,

his 19th knockout in 22 bouts.

"Now everybody wants to know our timetable to fight Joe Frazier for the title," Sadler said. "But we're playing that by ear. We have to prepare ourselves for the opportunity. Fighting for the title isn't the problem. The problem is being prepared and qualified."

As for Chivalo, his boxing future appeared as confused as he had been by Foreman's assault.

"I plan to keep on fighting," Chivalo said. "There'll probably be pressure from a lot of people for me to quit, but I'm the one who has to make that decision. And their opinions won't help me make up my mind."

His wife, Lynn, who screamed for the referee, Arthur Mercante, to stop the bout wants him to retire. But his manager, Irving Ungerman, was talking bravely yesterday.

"This morning at breakfast," Ungerman said, "George looked good. Don't forget, he didn't have a mark on him after the fight. He wasn't out, nothing. He just wasn't there in the fight. But quitting is his decision."

LONDON, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Swimming officials selected today's day team captain Jimmy Jarvis, a 24-year-old "politician in sport" who has been "politically" active in the British team for next month's European championships in Barcelona, Spain.

The move, unprecedented in British sport, sparked a row which showed signs of developing into a major controversy.

Jarvis, a 24-year-old London schoolteacher and Britain's Olympic swimming captain, embarrassed officials last month at the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh by holding up a placard protesting against the games to be staged in South Africa while Prime Minister Edward Heath was visiting the Games village.

Officials made it clear under Jarvis signed he would not go to Barcelona and was unlikely to be chosen for future international events.

Officials' last month at the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh. He held up a placard protesting against the sale of arms by Britain to South Africa while Prime Minister Edward Heath was visiting the Games village.

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